The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
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VOL. II. NO. 231. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
3rd Oct.	Persia	8000	....	..
9th ,,	Malwa	12500	....	..
17th ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mooltan.	10000
31st ,,	India	8000	....	..
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
14th ,,	Arabia	8000	....	..
21st ,,	Salsette	6000	Egypt.	8000
28th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
5th Dec.	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
12th ,,	Persia	8000	....	..
19th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	..

Tenders leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4700	17th Sept.	2nd Oct.
Rangoon Maru	I. Nomura	6143	15th Oct.	27th Oct
Kirin Maru	S. Tauda	3908	20th Oct.	1st Nov.
Wakasa Maru	K. Isuuno	6265	12th Nov.	24th Nov.
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	29th Nov.	11th Dec.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING HEMISTS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the producers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS.
HOMEWARD.
SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&O	6259	3rd Feb.	6th Feb.
City of Glasgow A&O	6545	....	....
City of Poona A&O	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&O	9383	16th ,,	17th March
City of Lahore A&O	6047	26th ,,	....
Trafford Hall A&O	5521	....	29th March
City of Manchester A&O	6551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&O	7500	13th April	14th April
City of Cairo A&O	....	21st ,,	....
City of Benares A&O	6984	....	27th ,,
City of Marseilles A&O	6250	8th May	10th ,,
City of Poona A&O	7474	7th June	....

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	378	651	499	849
London via Marseilles	353	1,091	499	909
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles cut from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed Bate & Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141

Free! Free!! Free!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Bas's

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The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

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80/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
LHASA, 2,184 Fri. 2nd Oct. *6 a.m. Direct
LINGA, 2,185 Mon. 5th Oct. 11 a.m. †P. B. D. and C. M.

*Or on arrival of the English Mail steamer
† Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND MAHOMERAH.

(Weekly.)

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S.S. CHAKDARA, 3,084 tons, on Friday, 2nd October, calling at Karachi, Gwadhur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.
2nd October, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Massilia	5091	J Thomson	21st Oct. 1914
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about
S.S. Castalia	6388	....	9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th ,, ,,
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	10th March ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L Henderson	26th March ,,
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F O-borne R.D. R. N. R.	15th April ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April ,,
S.S. Castalia	6388	....	8th May ,,
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	20th May ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	778	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	....

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for
BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT
F. CORNAGLIA'S,
Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.
Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.
All Caterings in the most recherche Style.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
F. CORNAGLIA.
83, Medow Street,
7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.
And 6, Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams 'Cornaglia.' Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Fankow	Lyone	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tokyo
Los Angeles		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 287.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.
SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.
SECURITIES AND STOCKS received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.
All kinds of Banking business transacted.
Further particulars on application.
HEREDIA & CO.,
Agents.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad

Authorised Capital	£	1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£	600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£	900,000
Reserve Fund	£	55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh, Wood, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
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BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

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J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Ag. Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

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Every Watch bears our name on the dial which is in itself
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ROUND CASED WATCHES.
OVAL CASED WATCHES.
TONNEAU CASED WATCHES.
JEWELLED CASED WATCHES
ENAMELLED CASED WATCHES.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ICO

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our,

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent. per cent. value of their money but more.

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil is now used by leading families, hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mrs. Wanless (Miraj); Mr. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S. (Collector of Surat), Dr Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur); Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co. Ltd.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., Ltd., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

WANTED.

WANTED MANAGER to take charge of a PRINTING PRESS. Apply No. 13, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. 3984

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as CASHIER by a Hindu. First class references. Apply Box No. 545 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2603

WANTED a SHORT-HAND TYPIST, pay Rs. 30 to 40. RAJA AND CO., 77 Apollo, Fort, Bombay. 4000

WANTED by EUROPEAN BOARD RESIDENCE in Apollo Bunder, at moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 912, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3994

A MIDWIFE, holding an EDEN HOSPITAL diploma, is open to engagements. Apply to Box No. 911 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3992

WANTED ONE CIVIL ENGINEER and TWO GRADUATES, B.A., or M.A. Parsis preferable. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to the DEWAN, MORVI STATE. 3975

WANTED a B. Sc. for the DARBAR HIGH SCHOOL Jodhpur, to teach Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry. Pay Rs. 80-5-100. Apply at once with testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT, EDUCATION JODHPUR. 3971

WANTED a Science Graduate and one in Arts, strong in English and History, for the Lyall Collegiate School, Balrampur; trained or experienced hands preferred. Pay according to qualifications Rs. 80 to Rs. 120, with Provident Fund benefit. Apply with credentials to the HEAD MASTER, Lyall Collegiate School, Balrampur, stating the minimum pay that would be accepted. 2610

WANTED Two ELEPHANTS for Kashmir Darbar. One of these must be a magnificent animal to be ridden on State Ceremonial occasions. Application should be made with a photograph of the animals stating age, height, price and suspicious marks to

THE MILITARY SECRETARY.

To His Highness the Commander-in-Chief of Jammu and Kashmir State. 2608

WANTED an experienced TRAINER of race horses and ponies, one able to ride work preferred, in Rajkot from November 15th, 1914, to March 1st, 1915. Maximum Salary Rs. 500 a month, second class railway fare to Rajkot and second class fare to Station of destination within the Bombay Presidency, after the Races on February 28th, 1915, and furnished tent free. The Trainer will not be allowed to ride at the Meeting.

Apply to THE HONORARY SECRETARY, Kathiawar Race Club, Rajkot. 2602

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of SUPERINTENDENT, Telephone Department, H. H. the Nizam's Government.

Applicants should be Electrical Engineers having sound up-to-date knowledge of Telephony. Experience of laying Telephone cables is essential.

The appointment will, for the first year, be probationary and terminable on one month's notice on either side.

Applications, giving qualifications, nationality and age together with copies of testimonials and quoting the terms regarding salary, etc., on which they are prepared to accept the appointment should reach. Undersigned by the 1st November, 1914.

MIR AHMED ALI,
Secretary to Government,
H. H. the Nizam's Public Works Department, Hyderabad, Deccan 2603

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—REMINGTON No. 7 TYPEWRITER in perfect working order. Price Rs. 80. Reasonable offers accepted. Apply "N. B." Post Box No. 214, Bombay 452

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER No. 19, "A" (foolscap size), absolutely new with accessories. Rs 800, no offers. Apply "B. C." c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2406

TO HOUSE PAINTERS & DECORATORS.—We have a quantity of Temerare Washable Distemper at especially reduced rates for quantities. For further particulars apply to W. H. THORNS & CO., Hornby Road, Bombay. 3963

FOR SALE BUNGALOW No. 5 North Petty Staff Lines and Bungalow No. 2409 East Street in the cantonment of Poona. Offers to be made to E. S. Duckett East Street Poona, or to HAJI CASSIM LUDHA & Son. Government and Public Auctioners, 30 Main Street, Poona. 3964.

BARGAIN for IMMEDIATE SALE—A new 14-16 H. P. BRITON MOTOR CAR, 4-seated torpedo body with hood and wind screen; 4-cylinders thermo-syphon water-cooled engine with zenith carburretor. Car open to inspection and trial daily from 9 to 6 o'clock at Bombay Electrical Co., 9, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH SPRINGER SPANIEL PUPS; liver and white; born 15th August, from imported pedigree parents; good sporting strain. Either sex. Rs. 50 each.

MAJOR POTTINGER,
4001 Bhuj, Cutch.

FOR SALE—In Kirkee Arsenal. RESERVOIRS COMPRESSED AIR STEEL No. 3 useful in Soda-water plants or to manufacturers of Oxygen or C.O2 gases. They are tested to stand a pressure of 2,000 lbs. per square inch, and fitted with a brass stop cock and plug for air escape. Offers will be received upto 15th October, 1914, by

The A. D. O. S.
5th and 6th Divisions. KIRKEE.
3993

TO BE LET

TO LET FURNISHED TWO SMALL ROOMS with Bath room attached, with or without board. Apply 3rd floor No. 2 Medow's Street, oppo. "Bombay Chronicle" 3996

TWO ROOMS, open weather suitable for office are to let. Rs. 30. Apply ALBION PRESS, 7 Green Street, Fort, Bombay. 3998

TO BE LET—A VERY GOOD FLAT in DATOOBHOY MANSIONS on Mayo Road, with Electric lights, fans and lift.

Apply to E. W. FLOWER and SON.,
House Agents.
Dalal Street, Office Telephone No. 2011,
House Telephone No. 458. 3999

TO BE LET immediately EXTENSIVE and WELL-LIGHTED SHOP PREMISES in WATERLOO MANSIONS recently vacated by Messrs. McALPIN & Co. Very prominent situation, having frontages on both Esplanade and Mayo roads. Also a smaller Shop, capitally suited for a motor car show-room, will be available in the same building from 16th November 1914. For rent etc. apply to Mr. MISTRI, Navsari Buildings, Fort. 3919

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KALLE RAGHAVENDRA RAO a shorthand typist in the employ of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd. ..... Deceased.

KALLE NURSING RAO a clerk in the employ of the International Banking Corporation, residing at Bhagirathi Bai Buildings, Chikalwadi, a managing male member of the Joint Hindu family and a brother of the deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-sixth day of September in the year of our Lord. One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 26th day of Sept. 1914.
MR. KALLE NURSING RAO,
4062 Petitioner-in-person.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed that MR. A. DE SOUZA is not in our service from the 1st of October, 1914, and hereafter we shall not be responsible for any dealings with him in our name.

4004 S. ARCHILL & CO.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that FARDUNJI PESTONJI TALYARKHAN and PIROJA FARDOONJI TALYARKHAN have agreed to sell the property belonging to them and described in the Schedule below:—

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give Notice thereof to the undersigned at their office. Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid.

Dated this 30th day of September, 1914.

LITTLE & CO.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with all the rights and benefits of the covenants contained in an Agreement dated 6th July 1903, and made between Jamshedji Edulji Bhesania of the one part and Nusserwanji Framji Kanny of the other part and together also with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Hornby Road, in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Hornby Road, on the East side thereof within the Fort in the Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-nine and six-ninth square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2367, Street No. 139 and bearing New Survey Nos. and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the common well beyond which is the property of Dorabji Pallonji Pavwalla, on or towards the South partly by an open passage in the front and partly by the property formerly of Jamshedji Edulji Bhesania but now of Mahomed Ebrahim Hathia, on or towards the East by the property of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Baronet, and or towards the West by the said Hornby Road, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said deceased. 4005

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that JAFFER MAHOMED MISTRY, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any right title interest or claim into or upon the said property or any part thereof either by way of sale mortgage lease, gift, inheritance, lien, easement, incumbrances or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 90, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same (if any) will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Nishanpada Road without the Fort of Bombay in registration Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 490 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2912, Street Nos. 144-48, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Jaffer Mahomed Sajan on or towards the South by the property of Goolam Husein Miya Jan on or towards the East by the Nishanpada Road, on or towards the West by the sweepers passage.

Dated this 30th day of September, 1914.

PAYNE & CO.,
4006 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

POONA RACES, 14TH DAY, SATURDAY, 3RD OCTOBER, 1914.

AS there will be EIGHT RACES on the FOURTEENTH DAY of the POONA RACING SEASON, it will necessitate the first race starting at 2-45 p.m., and as no changes can be made in the TIMING of the RACE SPECIAL, intending visitors to Poona who wish to see the first race run will have to leave Bombay by the train which starts from Victoria Terminus at 8 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 3rd OCTOBER, 1914.

SECRETARY,
Turf Club, Poona.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.

53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers beg to inform the public that they will on and from the 6th instant sell Horses, Carriages, Motorcars, Bicycles, at Rampart Row (near the Church and behind the Royal Museum) near the offices of Messrs. VOLKART BROS. ON EVERY TUESDAY, at 2-30 p.m., S. T.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED PARCELS, LUGGAGE ETC., AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RY.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 2nd October and TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 3rd October, both days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction under Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Companies Act. No. IX of 1890, at the Victoria Terminus G. I. P. Ry., at the Parcel Office the unclaimed parcels and luggage consisting of piece goods, Pathephones, Old Typewriter, Microscopes Brassware, old clothing and other sundry articles.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF FURNITURE ON SATURDAY, 3RD INSTANT.

Messrs. MEHTA & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2-30

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & Co—(*Continued.*)

p.m. (S. T.), at the entrance of Meadows Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Dunett & Co., Saddlers (opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co. Ltd.) all the household furniture etc., of a merchant (who is doing away with his business) consisting of tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, single and double almirahs, glass and panel door cupboards, show cases, hatstands, corner cabinets, glass screws, tiled teapoys, marble top centre tables, wall mirror brackets and wall pegs, book cases, English rocking chairs, book case, and easy chair and panel cupboard by Dewji Canji, hand and foot sewing machine by Wheeler & Wilson, carpet, phonographs, large partition screen, writing and dressing tables, large veranda seats, etc., etc.

The above will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve.

The same is on view.

N. B.—Vendors will not bid directly or indirectly in this sale.

MEHTA & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

General Manager: Mr. James McGrath.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
PRESENTS
THE BANDMANN OPERA Co.
To-Night! To-Night!!
Friday, October 2nd
The Mirthful and Melodious Musical Comedy
"THE MARRIAGE MARKET"
Saturday, October 3rd
Important Revival of the Laughing Success
"THE BALKAN PRINCESS"
Monday & Tuesday, October 5th & 6th
For the first time in Bombay
The Great Terpsichorean and Spectacular Revue
"STEP THIS WAY"
by arrangement with Messrs Wilmot, Darewaski & Rolls including
"THE TANGO"
Wednesday, October 7th,
Revival of the popular success
"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI."
Thursday and Friday Oct. 8th & 9th.
For the first time in Bombay.
Mr. George Edwardes Gaiety Success
"THE GIRL ON THE FILM."
Saturday, October 10th.
With New Scenery & Effects
"THE ARCADIANS."
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
For the convenience of our Patrons a special late service of Trams from Bori Bunder to all parts, has been arranged at the finish of the performances.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.
After 6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
Prices: Boxes Rs. 40, 30, & 15.
Stalls Rs. 5. Dress Circle Rs. 5 & 3.
Sofas (3 people) Rs. 15.
Pit stalls Rs. 2 Gallery Re. 1.

WAR FUND DANCE

Under the Patronage of their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon.
Y THE
B E. S. EX-STUDENTS
AT THE
TOWN HALL
ON FRIDAY, OCT. 9TH, 1914.
TICKETS:
On Gentleman and two Ladies) Rs. 3-0.
One Lady .. .. „ 1-8.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform „ 1-8.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:
MR. T. M. EVANS, Headmaster, B. E. S. High School, (*Chairman*)
MR. A. L. GRINSELL, (*Hon. Treasurer*),
MR. H. N. ROBBINS, (*Hon. Secretary*).

AN AFTERNOON CONCERT

IN AID OF THE WAR FUND
will be given by the Pupils
OF THE
JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL
On October 10th 1914 at 5 p.m.
IN THE
Y. W. C. A. HALL.
Tickets may be obtained
At the School or the
Y. W. C. A.
Reserved Seats Rs. 2.
Unreserved „ Rs. 1.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. 1127 No.

3 SPLENDID, STIRRING DRAMAS 3

THE BATTLE OF MANILLA.

ATHROBBING AND NERVE THRILLING WAR DRAMA.

This Picture was taken on the Actual Site of Events and produced with the Special Aid and permission of the U. S. Govt.

COME & SEE WHAT A BATTLE IS REALLY LIKE

ATTACKED BY A LIO IN BLOSSOM TIME.

Two of the best Dramas of the season.

Our Exclusive Feature. | WAR CARTOONS | Series No. 6 This Week.

Showing Portraits of Famous War Personalities.

SIR JOHN JELLICOE SIR JOHN FRENCH, ETC.

3 Shows Nightly:—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, & 10 to 11-15.

Prize Shows—Saturday Sunday and also Monday on account o Dasera, 5-30 to 6-45.

IN AID OF THE
IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.
CONCERT
GIVEN BY
STUDENTS OF
St. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL
ON THEIR PLAY-GROUND.

SATURDAY, Oct. 3rd, at 8-30 p. m

Entrance Fee... { ADULTS, AS. 8. / CHILDREN, AS. 4.

PROGRAMME

MARCH ..	Far Away ..	*Carter*
OVERTURE ..	Il Barbiere ..	*Rossini*
SONG ..	Violets ..	*Wright*
SERENADE ..	O Sole Mio ..	*Capua*
VALSE ..	Feodora ..	*Bucalos*
SELECTION ..	Irish Songs ..	*Hartman*
CHAR, PIECE..	The Warbler's Serenade ..	*Perry*
FANTASIA ..	A Trip to Blackpool ..	*Bidgood*

Figure Running. Tableaux Militaires

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan	Manila
Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hoilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpur	Canton
Colombo	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 100,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 34, Agent
Esplanade Road. Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan
Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
49, Churchgate Street. Agent.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £465,000
Head Office Grace Church Street London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

REASONABLE OFFERS & CASH ON DELIVERY.

Gentlemen proceeding Home or Abroad.

Wishing to dispose of their furniture and effects such as glass and porcelainware, silverware, furniture, piano, horses and carriages, nic-nacks, garden &c, &c. should apply to the undersigned for reasonable offers and prompt cash on delivery. Advances paid on the same.

SURPLUS STOCK & JOB LOTS OF

English and Continental firms, Manufacturers' Agents &c. purchased at reasonable offers.

HARDINGE & Co.,
67, Meadow Street, FORT.

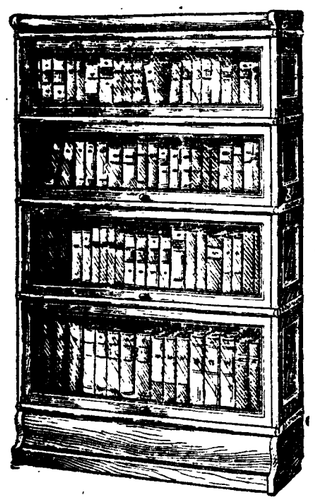
THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

SAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

MACEY
SECTIONAL BOOK CASES
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.



Price list on application.

W. H. THORNS & Co.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat, the sleepless night, the head-ache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5,
Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2.11.
Doz Phials Rs. 8-12. V.P.P. Rs. 10.

C. K. SEN & Co., Limited,
29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA

Consulting Physician :—
KAVIRAJ UPENDRA NATH SEN.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC
CURES
MALARIA
AND OTHER FEVERS,
Sold all over India.

PROPRIETORS :
MADON, SONS & CO.
Chemists and Druggists,
(The Original Madon's Co.),
16-18, Abdool Rehman Street,
BOMBAY.

The Universal Assurance Co Limited.
BOMBAY BRANCH
ver 1,25,000. Members on Register
Minimum investment with Maximum of Profit. Latest experience Tables of Premia.
Just call or drop a line and you will know something to your advantage.
Wanted capable and energetic agents and Canvassers on salary and commission.
BLKRISHN BROS.,
Agents.
Cook's Building, Hornby Road

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

New York, Sept 30th.

Shellac	16½
Silver	53⅜
New Orleans Cotton mutilated	
(Liverpool telegram unreceived)	

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, September 30.

	Bales.
Sales..	4100
Imports	6758
Mid Americans	5.30
Egyptian	7.70

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Septebmer. 30

Good Bengal M. G.	3.10
F.G. „	3.20
Fine „	3.35
Good Broach	4.65
F. G. „	4.80
Fine „	4.95

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Sept. 30th.

Rs.
40.000 were allotted to Calcutta
20,000 „ „ to Bombay } 2,10,000
1,50,000 „ „ to Madras
Tenders on Calcutta at } 1-3 15-16
Tenders on Bombay at }
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening *including last Public Sale* 9,90,000

London, Sept. 30th.

Paid into the Bank of England.	£ 321,000
Silver	24
White Java sugar shipped	22/6
„ „ October	21/6

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay. 1st October.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From.*	*Banks.*
1 box 75 bars	silver	1,50,000	London Mercantile.

MONEY.

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bengal is 71 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE.

Rates are unchanged and there is little doing.

We quote :—

	s. d.
BANK'S SELLING—	
T. T. ready	..1 3 13/16
D D. mail	..1 3⅞
T T. forward. Dec.	..1 3 7/8
BANK'S BUYING—	
Private D D. ready	..1 4 1/16
Credits 3 m-s ready	..1 4 ⅛
60 d/s Japan	..148

BULLION.

Yesterday spot bar silver in London was 24. In the local market the price for ready bars is almost unchanged.

We quot. :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	25	11	0
Sovereigns (dragons)	15	0	0
Ready Bar silver (cum duty)	74	11	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 29th September 1914.

	Bars,	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	17	19,532
B. B. & C. I. Railway.....	37	44,210

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND SHARES.

A few transactions were reported in Government Paper in the vicinity of Rs. 92 to-day.

The Share Market remained closed to-day. It is understood that the Directors of the Tata Iron & Steel Co. have recommended a dividend of Rs. 4 per Ordinary Shares of the Company.

COTTON.

The fixed rate for Spot Mid-Americans in Liverpool has been reduced 25 points and now stands at 5.30. Spot Egyptian F. G. F. is 15 points lower at 7-70.

The local market is dull and business for forward delivery is practically at a standstill. Prices are unchanged and remain at the minimum rates fixed for forward business by the B. C. T. A. Except for an occasional settlement of a hundred bales or so there is nothing doing.

Ready cotton is also dull with very little enquiry and prices are declining.

Quotations :—

Good Broach ..... Rs. 205 March.
Fully good Bengal ..... Rs. 135 January.
Fine Khamgaon Akola ... Rs. 170 January.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Ready white Kharachi Bangla Wheat is selling at about Rs. 6-10-0 R. T.; Ready Linseed is quoted Rs. 5-12-0 B.T.; and ready Castorseed Rs. 5-8-0 B. T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	348	Bales.
Wheat	5,900	Cwts.
Linseed	5	„
Rape, Rai etc	Nil	„
Gingellyseed	80	„
Poppyseed.....	Nil	„
Groundnuts.....	1,062	„
Castorseed	1,262	„
Rice	805	„
Myrabolams	Nil	„
Cottonseed	2,381	„
Mowraseed	Nil.	„
Gram	5,850	„
Jowar.....	697	„
Maize	Nil	„
Barley	191	„

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 1.

The monsoon has been very active in the south of the Peninsula and moderately active in the Central Provinces and Burma. The conditions in the Bay are unsettled.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India west, Mysore and Malabar; local in Lower Burma, west Central Provinces and south-east Madras. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Gujrat, east Central Provinces and Konkan.

The principal amounts are:—Victoria Point one and half inches, Rangoon and Mandalay one, Tezpur one and half, Ahmedabad and Neemuch half, Calicut and Trivandrum one, Chitaldrug one, Mysore one and half, Cochin three, Ootacamand one and a half and Kodaikanal two.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in north Madras.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 1st October 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual in the extreme southern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clowded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West and local in Gujarat while isolated showers have fallen in Kathiawar; Bhavnagar-Para has had 0.24 in., Ahmedabad and Neemuch 0.39 in. each, and Indore 0.13 in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0 13 in. of rain. Skies are clear in the south-eastern districts and clear elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.12 in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has reappeared in Gujarat, Kathiawar and the north-east Central Provinces and increased considerably in Malabar and Mysore and to some extent in Central India West but has ceased or been insignificant in the Deccan and Rajputana. It has been nearly general in Malabar and Central India West and probably fairly general in Mysore and local in the north-east Central Provinces, Gujarat and the south Konkan, while a few showers have occurred in Kathiawar and south-east Madras.

Local rain is likely in Malabar and some showers in the Konkan. Isolated showers are possible in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m on THURSDAY the 1st of October 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to Date
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire						
Do (30th)	91.0	79.0	60	..	0.09	—0.01
Jask	96.1	81.8	55	..	0.78	0.72
Muskat						
Do. (30th)	96.5	79.2	78	..	0.53	0.36
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100.7	69.7	60	..	9.58	4.85
Rawalpind	..	61.5	56	..	22.98	0.55
Lahore	96.5	69.1	70	..	19.16	4.05
Sirsa	97.3	70.1	55	..	18.26	..
Ambala	92.9	66.0	70	..	33.26	9.80
Delhi	94.0	74.2	64		29.18	5.72
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	96.3	72.2	70	..	28.92	4.64
Mainpuri	94.8	73.0	73	..	23.92	0.79
Jhansi	95.6	72.1	47	..	24.86	—0.83
Cawnpore	95.2	74.7	62	..	28.33	—4.01
Allahabad	95.2	73.8	60	..	36.15	1.87
SIND AND RAJPUTANA:						
Jacobabd	106.1	69.2	74	..	4.43	2.17
Karachi	86.8	79.0	75	..	6.35	0.72
Ajmer	92.9	72.2	63	..	18.74	—0.11
Jaipore	96.2	67.2	69	..	23.97	2.30
Kotah	93.8	71.6	71	0.09	24.04	—1.46
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.0	73.0	74	..	11.25	—2.06
Dwarka	87.4	79.4	76		17 16	3.50
Veraval	86.1	76.3	86	..	27.17	10.11
Rajkot	90.0	72.2	72	0.03	34.41	8.94
Bhavnagar Para	91.8	74.0	83	0.24	38.91	19.30
Surat	89.5	74.7	84	..	57 65	18.34
Ahmedabad	92.9	71.7	82	0.39	39.72	10.92
Deesa	94.6	71.0	77	..	26.55	3.37
Neemuch	89.2	67.5	78	0.39	29.15	2.16
Indore	88.1	68.3	75	0.13	25.61	—4.69
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	90.5	73.8	82	0.13	47.12	—3.54
Saugor	91.4	68.7	59	..	32.11	—10.18
Hoshangabad	90.2	72.0	81	..	43.88	1.60
Khandwa	91.0	79.3	76	..	29.43	2.09
Akola	95.4	72.8	69	..	26.64	2.63
Amraoti	93.2	72.0	74	..	31.83	3.70
Nagpur	93.1	71.7	71	..	39.82	— 12.69
Chanda	93.3	73.0	79	..	35.07	2.88
Raipur	94.7	74.6	78	..	41.43	—12.47
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.4	79.7	89	..	81.28	29.48
Ratnagiri	86.1	77.0	80	..	125 44	30.43
Mormugao	85.2	77.5	93	0.01	112 56	26.85
Karwar	86.1	74.0	92	0.12	144 05	32.09
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD:						
HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.1	69.5	88	..	26.50	7.47
Ahmednagar	89.3	67.7	64	..	16.74	—1.30
Poona	89.0	70.9	84	0.02	29.31	8.66
Sholapur	91.8	71.8	71	..	24.18	1.05
Bijapur	88.8	72.9	78		13.76	—0.98
Belgaum	84.3	67.4	93	0.02	79.07	40.65
Aurangabad	90.7	68.3	66	..	24.73	0.36
Nizamabad (Indur)	90.2	71.6	70	..	53.36	17.25
Hyderabad	88.7	71.9	75	..	39.32	15.12
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.6	75.7	94	0.25	132 81	28.64
Calicut	88.6	74.9	94	1.15	92.16	3.24
Cochin	89.4	74.7	81	2.52	73.90	0.82
Colombo	87.4	74.2	95	0.68	19.80	—1.27
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92.3	78.2	80	..	23.34	0.15
Bellary	89.2	73.7	80	..	11.80	0.94
Guddapah	94.6	75.5	64	..	19.84	0.06
Madras	93.7	74.3	85	..	19.49	3.19
Bangalore	85.4	63.7	91	0.51	15.24	—4.36
Coimbator	93.8	72.7	93	0.26	3 96	—1.73
Trichinopoly	99.6	75.2	67	..	7 87	—3.77
Negapatam	90.5	75.5	78	..	11.48	0.61

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

Government Observatory, Colaba,
Bombay, September 30th 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.884 inches
Temperature of Air	83.9 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79 2 „
Dew Point	77 6 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.817 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky counts-10)	4.2 „
Maximum temperature of Air	88.4 „
Minimum do. do.	79.6 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,WNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	83 miles.
Fall of Rain	0 00 inches
Total fall during month	21.09 „
Total fall during year	31.43 „
Additional fall of rain during 24 hrs. at 1st October	0.00 „

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 1st October 1914 was 30·067 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Days of week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill
	Oct.	h. m	ft. in	Oct.	h. m	ft. in
TH	1	m 9 50	26 11	1	m 3 15	18 2
		10 10a	26 2		3 57a	17 7
F	2	m 10 22	27 0	2	m 3 57	18 0
		10 46a	26 10		4 26a	17 7
S	3	m 10 50	27 1	3	m 4 3	17 11
		11 19a	27 4		4 53a	16 6
SUN	4	m 11 16	27 0	4	m 5 4	17 11
		11 50a	27 7		5 19a	16 1
M	5	m 11 41	26 11	5	m 5 33	18 0
					5 44a	15 11
TU	6	m 0 20	27 9	6	m 6 1	18 3
		0 5a	26 9		6 8a	15 11
W.	7	m 0 49	27 7	7	m 6 29	18 8
		0 29a	26 5		6 31a	16 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Oct.		Sunrise	Sunset
„ 1	(Thursday)	„ 6h. 30m.	„ 6h. 28m.
„ 2	(Friday)	„ 6h. 30m.	„ 6h. 27m.
„ 3	(Saturday)	„ 6h. 30m.	„ 6h. 26m.
„ 4	(Sunday)	„ 6h. 30m.	„ 6h. 26m.
„ 5	(Monday)	„ 6h. 30m.	„ 6h. 25m.
„ 6	(Tuesday)	„ 6h 31m.	„ 6h. 24m.
„ 7	(Wednesday)	„ 6h. 31m.	„ 6h. 23m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter Sept. 12th, 11th 18 3m. p.m. New Moon 20th, 3h. 3-3m. a.m. Perigee 21st, 0-0h, p.m. First Quarter 26th 5h. 33-3 p.m. Full Moon, Oct. 4th 11h 28 9m.a.m. Apogee, 6th 106h. p.m.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A WALL.

ENQUIRY IN CORONER'S COURT.

Further enquiry was resumed yesterday morning at the morgue regarding the deaths of Sagoonabai and Dhaku, both labourers, who were killed on 3rd September last by the sudden collapse of a wall under construction in the Akbar press at Carnac Road.

Mr. Munchershah N. Chandabhoy, architect, engineer and surveyor, examined, said that the Municipality had approved of the plans for the building as drawn up by him. Tenders were then invited for erecting the building and the contractor Lowji's tender was accepted. He was supervising the erection of the building as it was a part of his duty to see that the work was properly done. Whenever he visited the place, be used to examine bricks, mortar etc. and he always found the work and materials according to specification. He last visited the building on 27th August last but he could not now say whether this was under construction then. He went there the day after the collapse but he was not allowed to go inside. Since then he had seen the wall, a part of which was still standing. Witness examined it as well as the mortar. The mortar was of good quality. He had also examined the mortar mill and he found that the mortar which was still lying in it was of the same quality as the mortar in the wall. It was in accordance with contract specification. The bricks too were of good quality but he could not say if they were properly laid as the wall still standing was out of plumb. The foundation of the wall was also examined by him and it was found to be sound. If a wall like this was in plumb, then it was not dangerous to build it without central support. The best way to build a wall would be from one end to the other and not one half first and then the other half. The former way would be the safest. In his opinion the cause of the collapse was either that the bricklayers did their work hurriedly that day or that too great a weight of bricks and mortar was put on one side of the wall. There was no need to hurry up the construction of that wall and witness was not pressing the contractor particularly. A wall of that description should be built about two feet every alternate day to allow the mortar to set. If the wall was rushed up day after day without a break it might stand or fall. The bricklayers were responsible for the work being in plumb and in line. The overseer was also responsible.

To Mr. B. T. Desai, who appeared for Lowji, witness said that in his opinion the collapse was due to the work done hurriedly on 3rd September. The work if done hurriedly might not have been in plumb or in line. Witness never found any fault with the contractor's work since the commencement.

To the Coroner, witness said that his experience as an architect was of thirty years. It was not safe to raise that wall by twenty feet in four days.

Further enquiry was then adjourned.

STERLING BILLS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Bills and Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday, the 1st October 1914, at 15 29/32d. and 15 27/32d. the rupee, respectively.

		Calcutta. $	Bombay. £	Madras. $	Total £
Total Amount of tenders received.	Bills	95,000	70,000	35,000	200,000
	Telegraphic Transfers.	115,000	40,000	..	155,000
					355,000
Total Amount accepted.	Bills	95,000	70,000	35,000	200,000
	Telegraphic Transfers.	11,500	40,000	..	155,000
					355,000

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 2ND OF OCTOBER, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Testamentary Suit.

6-14—Daphtary F and D, Gajanan Bhimrao v Luxuman Bhimrao and anr, Tyabjee D and Co, Mirza M and M, Part Heard.

Long Causes.

O S 620-13—Unwalla P and P, Jijibhai Sorabji Dubash and anr v The Hon'ble The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay and ors, Dastur and Co, Wadia G and Co, Pestonji R K and Co, Khambatta and Co, Unwalla P and P, Ardeshir H D and Co. Part heard, 28-3-14.

655-12—Bhai. K & G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Ahirchand v. Prof. Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar & ors. Bick. M. R. & Co. 3-8-14 Part Heard, Tyabji Dr. C. A. Payne & Co.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comr's Report.

576-13—Captain and V, Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum v Bai Hirabai, Khund L and M.

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

5-14—Sm B. & Co. Bai Kashi widow Nanashanker Mahashanker & anr. Jain. R & D.

13-14—Purmanand & Co. Purshotam Gopaldas Ghadially v. Krishnabai widow & anr. Manu. H & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

961-13—Edgelow G W and Co, Mulji Cursondas v Madhowji Thakersey and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

437-14—Little and Co, The India Specie Bank Limited in Liquidation v Keshrichand Rupchand, Edgelow G W and Co.

1029-13—Tyabji D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Benkuverbai and ors Madhowji K and C, Mirza M and M.

372-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Ebrahim Haji Esmail v Mahomed Haji Ismail, Mans H M and Co.

449-12—Payne and Co, Dady Nasserwanji Dady and ors v Heerji Ardeshir Dady and ors, Patell and Ez, Dastur and Co.

507-14—Khunderao L and M, Khumaji Gugaji and Co a firm v Dayabhai Chotalal and anr, C P D'Cunha.

1180-13—Wadia G and Co. Sakinabai widow v. Bai Kazbai widow and ors, Shroff D and D.

371-14—Jehangir M and S, Bachibai widow v Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram and anr, Pestonji R K and Co, Jehangir S M and H.

579-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Harivallabhdas Bechardas and anr v Manoher Virji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman
In the Division Court No. 53.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

972-13—Payne and Co, Fazalbhoy Alloo Mooraj v Jethalal Maganlal, Mulji and Tha.

53-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Munshi Mahomed Hassan Muckba and ors v Alli Mahomed Haji Cassam and anr, Smetham B and Co, Part Heard.

220-14—In Person, Mahomed Husein Tharia Topan v Nanalal Parbhuram, Mulji and Tha.

152-14—Vachha and Co, Merwanji Rustomji Mody v Anandrao Vishwanath Jayakar and anr, Little and Co.

233-13—Little and Co, Pranlal Kahandas v Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal and ors, Bhai K and G, Mulji and Tha.

1058-13—Khand L and M, Nagardas Lalldas Shroff and ors v Rustomji Pestonji Oomrigar and Co a firm and ors, Jeh S M and H, Sm B and Co, M B Chothia, Matu J and M, Mulla and Mulla.

1165-13—Malvi H M and R, Satchidanand Atmaram v Ganpatrao Krishnarao and ors, Jeh M and S, Nanu H and Co.

461-14—Surajmal and Co, Jethalal Fulchand v Haridas Premji and ors, Purnanand and Co, Moti and D.

365-14—Tyabji D and Co, Cassam Haji Tyab v Bai Rahmabai widow and ors, Chit M and K.

221-14—Daph F and D, Haridas Narranji and anr v Khunji Purshotam and ors, Little and Co.

1070-13—Nadirsha and D, Narsey Dharamsey v Navivahu widow and anr, Madh K and Ch, Jeh G and B.

209-14—Jehangir G and B, Ladkabai widow v Navivahu widow and anr, Madh K and Ch, Nadir and D.

446-14—Daph F and D, Bai Jadav alias Bai Mane widow v Sunderji Devchand and anr, Smetham B and Co.

492-13—Malvi H M and R, Haribux Bilasrai and ors v Ramgopal and anr, Payne and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod
In the Division Court No. 43.
For Application.

In Re Admiralty vice Admiralty Jurisdiction—E F Nicholson, The Secretary of State for India in Council v The German S. S. Warturm, Meghji Umarshi and ors Claimants, Daph F and D.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Cause.

169-13—Judah and S, Appa Gangaram Kadukar v Sakubai widow and ors, Khanderao L and M, Little and Co, Part Heard.

Short Cause.

840-14—Daph F and D, Gokaldas Jadavji v Harjivan Virji and ors, Little and Co.

Long Causes.

963-13—Bhaishanker K & G Saroopchand Purshotamdas v. Talakchand Harnath Motichand & D.

1179-13—Dikshit & P Chaturbhuj Vassanji v. Meghji Lakhmidas Motichand & D.

S C CT 18/746-14—Dikshit & P Chaturbhuj Vassanji v. Meghji Lakhmidas Motichand & D.

197-14—Captain & V Karsou Purshotam v. Jadavji Devkaran & ors Dhunjishaw & B Rustomji & Co Vatcha and Co. Mulla & Mulla.

39-14—D J Mantri Kanayalal Vallabhdas Pardeshi v. Gowrishanker Ramchander Pardeshi Tyabjee D & Co.

933-11—Edgelow G W & Co Messrs Maneckchand Kapurchand a firm v. Chunilal Nehalchand & ors Motichand & D.

829-13—Jamsetji R & D Narayen Genuji Barve Sabnis and G.

97-14—Sabnis and G Abdul Kadar Chivney v. Rustom K R Kama & ors Payne

294-14—Sm B and Co, Bhagwant Bhimaji Kale and ors v Bayaji Kushaba Kalay and ors, Jam E and D, Jeh S M and H. Sabnis and G.

304-14—Mehta D and L, Kuppa Dolla and Co a firm v Parwatibai widow and anr, Malvi H M and R.

428-14—Manecklal and Co, Bai Manghivahu widow v Vasantrao Madhusudan, Nanu H and Co.

440-14—Patell and Ez, Tribhowandas Himatlal v Pulee and Co a firm, Shroff D and D.

315-14—Daph F and D, Stephen Antony Lawrence Pereira and anr v Annie Pulcheria D'Souza, J A Vallia.

320-14—Nanu H and Co, Abba Abdulla and anr v Ayeshabai widow, Sm B and Co.

393-14—Unwalla P and P, Merwanji Rustomji Dadina v Bapuji Cawasji Khodaiji, Dubash and Co.

343-14—Hiralal and Co, J Sandars Slater v Bai Rewa widow and anr, Manecklal and Co.

364-14—Jeh S M and H, Noor Mahomed Fazalbhoy v Cassumbhoy Thavar and ors, Payne and Co, Pest E K and Co.

385-14—Bhai K and G, Kasturbai widow v Rambai widow, Tyabji D and Co.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

Sept 30th

Clan Macbeth	Redford	Port Said Sept. 3
Barbarigo	Galls	Venice Aug. 25
Oct. 1		
Umta	T P. Babb.	Chinbon Jul 23.
Canara	Dagge	Java, Sept. 5
Varela	Mills	Aden, Sep. 26.

DEPARTURES.

Oct 1.

Kratas	Ballberg	Genoa & Liverpool

S. S. Massilia :—The Anchor Line steamer Massilia outward bound passed Perim on the morning of the 1st and is due here about noon on the 7th instant.

S. S. Clan Macbeth :—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macbeth 2,881 tons, Captain C. F. Redford, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Port Said which port she left on Sept. 3 with a general cargo.

S. S. Barbarigo :—The Venice S. N. Company's steamer Barbarigo, 2,821 tons, Captain E. Galls, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Venice which port she left on Aug. 25 with a general cargo, 9 cabin and 18 deck passengers.

S. S. Umta :—The B. I. S, N, Company's steamer Umta, 3,492 tons, Captain T. P. Babb, arrived in harbour yesterday from Chinbon which port she left on July 28 with a cargo of sugar.

S. S. Canara :—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Canara 3.889 tons, Captain R. O. Dagge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java which port she left on Sept. 5 with a cargo of sugar.

S. S. Varela :—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Varela, 1,931 tons, Captain T. L. Mills, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden which port she left on Sept. 26 with Government Stores, and 10 cabin and 16 deck passengers.

S. S. Kratas :—The steamer Kratas, 2,119 tons, Captain C. G. Ballberg, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Genoa with a general cargo.

S. S. Kirin Maru :—The N. Y. K. steamer Kirin Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 29th Ultimo.

The P and O. Company's S. S. Medina with the outward Mail's of the 19th ultimo passed Suez at noon on Wednesday the 30th September 1914.

Thursday, October 1

P. DOCK.

A Lowoe	Wheeler	D. M. K.
C. & R. Bassano	Boxhall	J. F. & Co
D & E Clan Mackeller	Makepeace	J. F. & Co
P City of Nagpur	Sin	K. M. & Co
M Island	Watson	T. M. & Co
N Hesteroo	Sandaas	P. & O. S. N. Co
P Varsova	Boose	M. M. & Co

V DOCK

SHED STEAMER		CAPT.	AGENTS
1 Nigretia	Raddish		W. & A. Graham & Co
2 Cricasta	Osborne		W. & A. G. & Co
3 Lindenfels	(Prize vessel)		Wickle
4 Chakdara	Sea view		M. M. & Co
6 Saigon Maru	Yamaguchi		N. Y. Kaisha
7 Colombo Maru	Sakamato		N Y K.
8 Barbarigo	Ilo		Venice S. N. Co.
9 Kichalpan	Macmillan		L. Drevfus & Co
9 Waddon	Peterson		M. & A. G. & Co
12 & 13 Persia	Bradshaw		P. & O. S. N. Co
16 Abydos	Davis		Bo & A. S. N. & Co

H W P D

Bahadur	Mahomed	B. O. S. N. Co. Ld.
Irrawadi	Goolam	

OFFSIDE.

N Anatolia	Seaborne	W. & A G. & Co

H. W. V. D.

Lhasa	Ronal	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor	Williams	Jee. Twandas Co
Abbassch	Findley	
Armelos	Reedher	
Bangala	Carrie	M. M. & Co
Bharata	Macdonald	M. M. Co
Bretwalda	Evans	M M & Co
Barbarigo	Gall	Venice S. N. Co
Clan Macbeth	Redford	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Canara	Dagge	M. M. Co.
Cape Antebes	Lockead	Texas & Co
Caithness	Rideland	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Macphee	Hay	J. F. & Co
Dumra	Andreas	M. M. & Co
E. F. Ferdinand	Gardner	The Dock Manager
Frienfels	Hocking	Dock Manager
Galvale	Hunter	W. A. G. Co
Homayun	Courtney	T. M. & Co
Kurmark	Conwer	Dock Manager
Kenilworth	Morrad	B. & P S. N. Co
Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Kassala	Smith	W. & A. G. & Co
Loanda	Nelson	T. M. & Co
Lockeley Hall	Gardner	K. M. & Co.
Masunda	Risk	M. M. & Co.
Mashobra	Brooks	M. M. & Co
Mairung	Grant	T. M. & Co.
Pembroke	Stewart	M M & Co
Rozenfels	M. Williams	Dock Manager
Riechenfels	Jones	Dock Manager
Sealda	Johnson	M. M. & Co
Sildra	Bryn	The Bombay Co
Sylvestar	Crebbin	Thos & Co.
Sardinia	Jeffery	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Tara	Hamlyn	M. & Co
Tewsbridge	Cooper	
Umta	Babb	M. M. & Co
Umsi ga	Cox	W. & A. G. & Co
Varela	Mills	M. & Co.
Varzuc	Hamiltone	Dock Manager.
Veturia	Brown	M. M. & Co
Warren	Thompson	Dock Manager
Wartenfels	(Prize vessel)	Dock Manager
Zoroastrian	Osborne	C. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Oct. 1.

FOR PHILADEPHIA.

HESPEROS (s) 200 tons manganese ore, James Finlay & Co.

FOR KOBE.

SAIGON MARU (s) 500 bales cotton, T. Yuasa and 200 bales cotton, C. Bomanji & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Umta from Sorabaya, Agents M. M. and Co.—12,049 bags sugar; 8 cases saffron, 62 cases wine, 3,024 pieces teak wood s

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ADMINISTRATION SUIT.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

LAKHMIDAS WAGJEE AND ANOTHER, *v.* SHAMJEE LILADHAR AND OTHERS.

This was an administration suit filed in 1902 by Lakhmidas for the administration of the estate of his father Wagji. Lakhmidas being then a minor the suit was brought on his behalf by his mother as his next friend. In that suit Mr. Justice Batty ordered a reference to the Commissioner for accounts and appointed a receiver of the estate. The Receiver had since died and the estate was now in possession of his son.

This suit was put on Mr. Justice Beaman for further directions and was called on this morning. The defendants were executors of the estate of Waji.

Mr. Kemp, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Wadia appeared for the executor.

Mr. Kemp stated that the plaintiff Lakhmidas had attained majority and now applied for an order that the property in the hands of the receiver's son should be handed over to him, after deducting therefrom the costs of the executor's attorney for several suits filed against the executors. The order was proposed to be taken by consent. The suit was one of 1902 and in that year Mr. Justice Batty had made an order of reference to the Commissioner. This reference was not proceeded with, since 1905 and the Commissioner by vitue of power vested in him had removed the reference from the file.

In answer to the Court it was stated that the costs would come to about Rs. 5,00, and the property now left comprised four Bank of Bombay shares and Rs 586 in cash, making up a total value of Rs 6,589.

His Lordship remarked that the Court had to look to the benefit of the minor and he could not make the order asked for. Practically the whole of estate would go in the pockets of attorneys. The proper order would be to make the next friend pay the costs.

Mr. Wadia on behalf of the executors urged that there was no reason why the executors should suffer for the sins of other people. It was the duty of the next friend to go on with the reference. In several cases, filed against the estate their favour costs were ordered to be paid fend,—and all of which were decided in their favour-costs were ordered to be paid by the other side. The executors had not been able to recover these costs from the losing side and Counsel submitted that under the circumstances they were entitled to get them out of the estate. Otherwise no person would be willing to take up the responsible and wholly gratuitous duties of an executor. His Lordship remarked that he did not see how the minor had benefited by that. The monies saved from the claimants would go into the pockets of the attorneys.

Eventually his Lordship ordered the property to be handed over to the plaintiff subject only to the costs of the reference being paid to the attorneys therefrom.

KHOJA GIRL'S CLAIM.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

BAI SAKINABAI *v.* BAI JENABAI AND ANOTHER.

This was a suit for the administration of one Mahomed Meherally a Khoja Mahomedan belonging to the Asna Ashrai seet. The plaintiff was the daughter of the deceased by his first wife. The defendants were his third wife and her mother who were appointed his executrices under his will dated 1st December 1913.

The plaintiff stated that her father died leaving property of the value of Rs. 20,000 in movable property and gold and silver ornaments. She alleged that the will set up by the defendants was an unnatural will, obtained from the deceased by fraud and undue influence under which she only received Rs. 2,000. She submitted that this meagre provision for her was at variance with the wish expressed by her father that sufficient provision would be made for her. She claimed that being a Mahomedan her father under any circumstances was not entitled to dispose of more than a third of his property by will, according to the Mahomedan Law. She further claimed that certain ornaments now in possession of the defendants belonged to her mother as her stridhan and that she was therefore exclusively entitled to them, as her heir.

The defendants in their written statements denied that the will had been obtained from the deceased by undue influence and coercion. Under the will which was a perfectly genuine one the the deceased after bequeathing to the plaintiff a legacy of Rs. 2,000/- bequeathed the residue to his widow the first defendant. They denied that any ornaments had come into their possession except the ornaments presented to the first defendant by the deceased.

After the case had proceeded for some time it was adjourned for the parties to come to a settlement.

Mr. Gupte and Mr. Mirza appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Wadia and Mr. Captain for the defendants.

Mr. Wadia, this morning said to the Court that he was sorry to say the parties were unable to come to a settlement.

His Lordship then called the plaintiff (who is a minor and sues by her next friend Rahimtulla Ganji her maternal uncle) in the witness-box and told her that it would be advisable for her to accept the Rs. 3,500/- offered to her by the defendants.

Plaintiff—But the property is worth from Rs. 40,000/- to 50,000/- and this is too small a sum.

His Lordship—You are not entitled to anything, but maintainance according to the Hindu Law.

Plaintiff—But I am a Mahomedan.

His Lordship—Yes, but you are governed by the Hindu Law in this matter.

The plaintiff left the matter to the Court. Mr. Sayani of Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, the plaintiff's solicitors intimated through the counsel that he would charge only Rs. 1,000/- for costs and hand over Rs. 2,500/- to the plaintiff.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 3,500/- 2,500/- of which after deducting Rs. 1,000/- as costs of her attorneys were to be deposited to the plaintiff's account, with the Administrator General.

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Kanga and Sayani.

Attorneys for the defendants:—Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MURDER BY THROWING OFF A RAILWAY BRIDGE.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

TUKARAM BIN SABHARAM BODKE AND TULSI KOM BHIKU JADHAR *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Sessions Judge of Poona, who found the first accused guilty of murdering one Bhiku under sec. 302, I. P. Code and sentenced him to death. The second accused who was charged with the abetment of the offence by conspiring and instigating under sections 109 and 302, I. P. Code, was sentenced to transportation for life.

It had been alleged by the Crown that on the 26th May 1914 one Bala, a workman on the G. I. P. Ry., while passing over a bridge between Shelarwadi and Chinchwad saw lying beneath it the body of a man. He reported the matter to the Police at Ravet. The Sub-Inspector went there and drew up a Panchanama and in it described the circumstances in which the body was found and also mentioned that the ribs on both sides of the body were broken. The Sub-Inspector had the clothes taken off the dead body and sent them through all the villages round about the bridge calling on the villagers to identify, if they could, the clothes. For sometime he worked without any result but when he came to Amreth he met a woman Luxmi form whom he learnt that she had met a woman named Tulsi in Poona who was complaining of the disappearance of her husband. After further inquiries both the accused were arrested and put up for trial.

The first accused had confessed before the Magistrate that Tulsi was intimately acquainted with him as she used to work along with him. She complained of ill-treatment form her husband and said that she would stay with him if her husband was done away with somehow or other. On one day he took Bhiku to a liquor-shop and after buying a bottle of liquor went to Kirkee station and purchased tickets for Chinchward where they alighted. Then they proceeded along the railway line and drunk the liquor half and half. Bhiku was much drunk and was staggering. The accused then caught hold of his hand and pushed him down the bridge and taking two stones from the railway slopes threw them on the deceased's body. The accused withdrew the confession before the Sessions Court.

The second accused also supported the confession made by the first accused which she also subsequently withdrew.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments observed that from the evidence and the confessions before them, their Lordships were of opinion that the murder was a deliberate one and hence confirmed the convictions and sentences on both the accused.

Mr M R. Bodas appeared for the first accused.

The Government pleader represented the Crown.

NEW PRIZE RULES.

NOT YET PROMULGATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 1.

The matter of S. S. Alesia, the Hamburg-America Liner seized by the port authorities on the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, was resumed before Mr. Justice Robinson yesterday.

On the case being called, the judge enquired whether the new Prize Court by court rules had been promulgated by the Government of India.

Mr. Rutledge said, so far as he knew, they had not been promulgated; if they had been, no communication of it had reached him. Under these circumstances the counsel asked for an adjournment, which was granted till November.

SHIPPING NEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS Oct. 1.

News has been received in Madras of the safe arrival at Colombo of the Fulwell of the Well Line. Owing, however, to there being no room in the harbour she has had to anchor outside.

The Norwegian steamer Rava arrived in Madras harbour yesterday evening from Colombo, and this afternoon the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company's Bahadur arrived from Negapatam with a general cargo for Madras and Calcutta, the Rava being the vessel of a neutral Power, was of course immune from molestation and the voyage was uneventful.

RANGOON, Oct. 1.

The sailings to Calcutta direct of three steamers at 1 p.m., to-day are announced by the B. I. N. Co.

Unwrought copper, pig, sheet, and pipe lead, glycerine, ferro-chrome haematite iron ore, magnetic iron ore, rubber and raw or rough hides and skins (not including dressed leather) are added to the list of articles to be treated as conditional contraband.

CHARGES AGAINST A BARRISTER.

ALLEGED IMPROPER CONDUCT.

HEARING ADJOURNED.

The further hearing of the matter in which under the Disciplinary Jurisdiction vested in the High Court Mr. Pestonji Cursetji Tarapore, Bart-at-law and Advocate of the Bombay High Court has been called upon at the instance of the Advocate-General before a Special Bench consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Davar and Mr. Justice Hayward to show cause why he should not be dealt with under the Disciplinary Jurisdiction, on account of his having been guilty of grossly improper conduct at the time he held the positions of Karbhari and Sar Nyayadhish (Judge) of the Jawhar State in the North of the Collectorate of Thana, was continued on Thursday morning. The alleged grossly improper conduct of which Mr. Tarapore has been charged was in respect of a suit filed by one Dadabhai against one Jiwanji and heard and decided by Mr. Tarapore as Judge of the Sir Nyagadhish Court of Jawhar.

The Advocate General as petitioner therefore, charged that the said Pestonji Cursetji Tarapore was guilty of grossly improper conduct in the following respects:—(1) In procuring from the Rajah Saheb the letter bearing date the 1st of March 1911 and the order of the 20th of August, 1911, in the said suit whilst the said suit was in progress with a view to support the plaintiff's case; (2) in preventing the defendant from prosecuting his defence (a) by attaching his property, (b) by adopting and continuing proceedings in contempt against him, (c) by preventing the examination of the Raja Saheb on behalf of the defendant by cross-interrogatories, and (d) by preventing the defendant's agent Cooverji Bomanji from attending to the defence of the defendant by attaching his property; (3) in attempting to coerce the Rajah Saheb to uphold his decision in the said suit; (4) in attempting to bribe Mr. MacDonald to influence the Collector to cause the appeal against Tarapore's decision to be dismissed.

The Hon. Mr. Jardine appeared for the Advocate-General.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Desai appeared for Mr. P. C. Tarapore.

Mr. Binning watched the proceedings on behalf of the Rajah of Jowhar.

Mr. Jardine read the affidavit of Mr. G. R. Parakh and Mr. Henry Daniel Read in support of Mr. P. C. Tarapore's case. The further affidavit of Dadabhai Bhimjibhai Alu was also read. The affidavit was to the effect that Dadabhai was employed by the Rajah Saheb in supervising the work of a bungalow for the Raja Saheb at Karadoho; when the Rajah Saheb came to know that he (Dadabhai) had made an affidavit in support of Mr. Tarapore's case, he remonstrated with him. Later on, he was ordered to leave the State by the Aval Karkun who said that he did it under the Rajah Saheb's instructions. Mr. Jardine submitted that he would not read Mr. James Macdonald's affidavit, on the understanding that Mr. Setalvad did not read other affidavits in reply.

Mr. Setalvad submitted that he objected to Mr. Macdonald's affidavit being read. He was quite willing that the two affidavits in rejoinder to Mr. Macdonald's affidavit should also be omitted. All he wanted was to read Jayakar's affidavit. Mr. Jardine objected to Jayakar's affidavit being read.

Ultimately Mr. Jardine read the affidavit of Mr. Macdonald and other affidavits in rejoinder to that affidavit including Jayakar's.

MR. MACDONALD'S AFFIDAVIT.

In his affidavit Mr. J. Macdonald stated:—I am informed and verily believe that in certain proceedings now pending in the High Court of Bombay against the abovenamed Pestonji C. Tarapore at the instance of the Hon. the Advocate General of Bombay the said Pestonji C. Tarapore and his brother-in-law, one Parekh have filed affidavits in which the former alleges that a certain sum of Rs. 2,000 particularly referred to in the petition of the Hon. the Advocate General, was offered to me as an inducement to me to assist the said Pestonji C. Tarapore in obtaining an honour from Government and the latter alleges that the said sum was offered to me as a loan. I say that both the before-mentioned allegations are false to the knowledge of the persons making the same, the true fact being that the said sum of Rs. 2,000 was offered to me by the before-named Parekh acting on behalf of the befor-named Pestonji C. Tarapore as an inducement to me to interview the Political Agent having jurisdiction in matters connected with the Jawhar State with a view to inducing him to quash an appeal then pending by one Jivanji against a judgment and decree passed against him by the said Pestonji C. Tarapore acting in a judicial capacity while occupying the position of Karbhari of the Jawhar State. I further say that in subsequent proceedings in the Jawhar Appeal Court I deposed as was the fact to the following effect: 'when the papers were shown to me I said it was the work of a traitor and shameful. I said I would see the Secretary to Government and put a stop to this nonsense of Mr. Pestonji' which decision I now confirm.

"The sum of Rs. 2,000 was offered to me as a bribe to be received in the event of my successful interference with the course of justice and the offer was at once indignantly rejected by me."

PROSECUTION COUNSEL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Jardine, having finished reading the affidavits, opened his case, very briefly. He submitted that Tarapore had done all he could to hamper the defendant Jivanji in defending the suit against him. It was also obvious that various threats were made to the Raja by Tarapore from London, asking him to uphold his decision in the appeal.

Regarding the payment of Rs. 2,000 to Mr. Macdonald, the cheque was sent with another letter addressed to Gustadji Parakh. That letter was not forthcoming. Another letter written by Gustadji to Tarapore in respect of that cheque, was also not forthcoming. The cheque was never with Mr. Macdonald, so he must have refused it. In the beginning Tarapore went on sending cables after cables to the Rajah. He wrote very late to the Raja Saheb when he knew that his conduct was being looked into. Counsel, therefore, submitted that the charges against Tarapore were made out and they furnished the only intelligible explanation of the extraordinary conduct of Tarapore and of his friends later on. There was the definite statement of Mr. Macdonald that he was offered a bribe to prevail upon the Political Agent to have the appeal dismissed. Apparently at an early date people in responsible positions regarded that money as having been given for a particular purpose.

THE RAJA TO BE CROSS-EXAMINED.

Mr. Setalvad (for Mr. Tarapore) submitted that before he began his address he would apply that they should have an opportunity to cross-examine the Raja They were making this application not with the view of annoying the Raja, but in the interests of justice. All the materials on which the Advocate-General moved were supplied by the Raja Saheb. The whole charge was that in this case Tarapore knowing that the case was false, got the Raja to create evidence on which the case was decided. The Raja did sign those letters. It was the Raja who created and supplied evidence. Having done that, more than two years afterwards he came and said that all he said in those letters was untrue and it was at Tarapore's instigation or pressure that he did this. Hence he submitted that the Raja should be cross-examined. The Court should really have the opportunity of getting from the Raja the true state of facts. They made their affidavits and the Raja did not make any affidavits in reply. His clients had made allegations against him which the Raja had not answered. He would be able to show in cross-examination that the Raja's recantation of how the documents were obtained from him was untrue. Notices were given to the Raja Saheb on 17th June, 6th July and 8th Sept. to the effect that they wished to cross-examine him. They replied by a letter of 21st Sept. saying that the question of examination of a witness was one for the Court to consider. He was quite willing that the Court should make any arrangement consistent with the position of the Raja, when he was called to be examined.

Chief Justice:—Is he exampt from appearance.

Mr. Jardine:—I am informed that he is.

Chief Justice:—Mr. Setalvad, it would have been much more reasonable if you had made the application in June.

Mr. Setalvad:—We said that we would move the Court at the time of the hearing of the Rule.

Chief Justice:—You never applied until we are half way through in this matter. Yours solicitors, who are experienced people, ought to have made the arrangements beforehand. We will try to get the Raja if we can.

The Chief Justice then said that they would ask the Prothonotary to write to the Political Agent to inquire of the Raja whether he was willing to come to be cross-examined on his affidavit.

Mr. Setalvad submitted that he would cross-examine Jivanji and Ayare also.

Mr. Jardine then applied that he should be allowed to cross-examine Tarapore and others who made an affidavit in support of Tarapore.

Chief Justice:—You have to make an application.

Mr. Jardine:—I make it now and I apply that Dadabhai, Tarapore, Desai, Gustadji Parakh and Jayakar should be called here to be cross-examined.

Chief Justice:—Mr. Setalvad, is your client in Bombay? Is he willing to submit himself to cross-examination?

Mr. Setalvad:—Yes, my Lord. If the Court desires he would submit himself to the orders of the Court.

Mr. Setalvad later on informed the Court that Tarapore would be present in Court throughout the proceedings; and after the Advocate-General had cross-examined his witnesses, he would decide whether he should submit himself to cross-examination or not. Of course if the Court ordered him to be cross-examined, he would submit himself to the Court's order. The matter was then adjourned till Thursday the 8th instant.

Solicitors for the Advocate-General:—Little and Co.

Solicitors for Mr. Tarapore:—Payne and Co.

BARODA ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, Sept. 30.

The annual meeting of the Baroda branch of the St. John's Ambulance Association was held in the College hall, the Dewan being in the chair. The Resident, Sardars, State officials and others were present. Dr. Mayer's report showed that out of a total of 356 candidates 217 had passed the examinations in, ambulance, home-hygiene and nursing.

The Dewan then awarded to Dr. Dhunjishah H. Mehta the Indian Council's vote of thanks and certificate, and certificates and prizes to the successful candidates. He then gave a speech tracing the history of the order of St. John, pointing out the large field which the sanitary condition of towns and villages offered to the members of the St. John's Association for the manifestation of the altruistic spirit.

A demonstration in ambulance work was then given by four sergeants of the Parsi Brigade of Bombay, after which the President made a speech emphasising the usefulness of ambulance work in times of war. He expressed the hope that the Baroda Ambulance workers will be represented in some useful work amongst the Indian troops engaged in the present war.

PEARL MERCHANT'S INSOLVENCY.

DEALINGS WITH SPECIE BANK.

EXPLANATIONS ABOUT DEBT OF 34 LAKHS.

At the resumed public examination of Rao Bahadur Naginchand Zaverchand of the firm of Sobhagchand Naginchand and Company, pearl merchants, who failed during the last financial crisis, Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhoy continued the cross-examination of the insolvent.

The witness said that the value of the pearls returned by the Specie Bank was about forty lakhs in all. First Abdul Rehman showed the pearls to people and then separated them. That was what he had heard. He did not know what arrangement was made for paying the Bank's monies. He did not say that he was released by Choonilal of all responsibility because he had passed his signature. His firm meant to pay the Bank by exporting the goods to Europe either in his name or in the name of Abdul Rehman and if the pearls could not be sold, they were to be returned to the Bank. It was not the arrangement that the goods were to be re-arranged, polished and shipped to Europe and if not shipped to be returned to the Bank. He had thought it advisable to rearrange the pearls before sending them to Europe. The pearls were handed over to Abdul Rehman on the understanding that they were to be rearranged and consigned to Europe. The pearls then were not unsaleable but offers were received for less amounts. If his firm had waited the pearls would have been sold at his rates, but as Choonilal was in need of money he sent back for them. That was what he thought. It was not true that he told Choonilal to send for the pearls. Choonilal never said that if witness did not pay the money, he would sell the pearls in Europe and would not send for them back. Choonilal never told him that unless witness paid for the pearls returned, he would not send for any more pearls and would sell them in Europe. Choonilal never told him that he could not wait any longer for the monies which he had advanced to the witness against the pearls. He knew that Rs. 34,20,000 were due by his firm to the Bank in respect of these pearls and local loans. Choonilal had never asked him to return that amount. He swore and said that Choonilal never pressed him for the amount and asked him to take away the goods and pay him his monies. In October 1912, his firm was not in a position to pay Rs. 34,00,000 at once to Choonilal and take away their goods. He thought if Choonilal wanted monies, he could raise monies if he had the goods with him. That was why he said that he sent for the goods. Choonilal received about five lakhs on account of these thirty-four lakhs after 18th October, 1912. He paid the five lakhs to Abdul Rehman and Abdul Rehman paid to the Specie Bank.

DEALINGS WITH KHATAO MAKANJI.

In Pos or Maha 1969, he took Rs. 3,00,000 from Khatao Makanji for this purpose Some of these pearls were consigned to Europe through Khatao Makanji. The Specie Bank was paid in Pos or Maha 1969 but the pearls were consigned earlier in January 1913. Witness and Abdul Rehman took the pearls and they settled to ship them through Khatao Makanji in the name of Naginchand Zaverchand. He took a cheque or three lakhs from Khatao Makanji on account and gave it to Abdul Rehman. All the parcels remained with Abdul Rehman till January 1913. He saw the pearls for the first time at the house of Abdul Rehman on 19th October 1913. They were shown to some merchants by Abdul Rehman in witness' presence. The third day after the pearls were taken from the Bank, they commenced to rearrange the pearls. First Abdul Rehman tore the strings of the pearls. He then entrusted them to Yakoob, a relative of his. The latter sent for *parumikars* (borers) and got them assorted every noon and then witness' men used to go there. He did not go there because he had gone to Surat. He returned to Bombay on the Mail day. He then saw Abdul Rehman, who told him that he did not think the offices would accept the consignments. Witness thereupon made inquiries in other offices as to whether they would accept the consignments. On his return from the offices, he went to the Specie Bank. Before he went to these offices, he had not got a list of the pearls prepared. On his return from Surat. he did not make inquiries as to the result of the assortment. At the offices he simply inquired as to whether they were prepared to accept some consignments to Europe. They said they could not accept them on account of the war. He went to the Specie Bank and informed Choonilal that consignments would not be accepted then. Choonilal thereupon said "Tell Abdul Rehman to return the pearls here". Witness met Abdul Rehman at his club and informed him of which Choonilal had told him. Abdul Rehman said, "Very well, what is there in it. We will return the pearls." Choonilal then went to Abdul Rehman's house and took away the parcels. Witness was present at the time Choonilal took away the pearls. When he reached Abdul Rehman's house he found that the pearls were taken out and Choonilal and Abdul Rehman were sitting there. They were waiting for him. They were looking at the pearls. Choonilal asked him the value of the pearls and witness told him the value. He valued each pearl separately. Abdul Rehman had two lists, one of which he gave to Choonilal and the other he kept with himself. Before he went there the lists were prepared. They were in Guzerati. He did not know who had written these lists. When he went there about seven or eight pearls were lying there. Those were given to Choonilal on that day. Witness as well as his mehta Rangildas gave instructions to his attorney Mr. Gulabchand in connection with the pearls given to the Bank on account of the hundis for thirty-four lakhs.

WHY ALL PEARLS WERE NOT DELIVERED.

By parcels he meant bags. The seven bags were made out of the 128 and 93 pearls which were given to Abdul Rehman. The other pearls could not be given to Choonilal because they were being bleached in Abdul Rehman's house. Dannulbhai Gajjar had gone there to bleach them. The pearls in the seven bags referred to were not bleached. Sobhagchand, Fakirchand and sometimes witness used to supervise the bleaching in Abdul Rehman's house. The goods which did not require bleaching were given to Choonilal. Some of the bleached pearls were consigned through Khatao Makanji and those which remained were returned to the Specie Bank. He was sure of that. Between 18th October 1912, and the day the seven bags were handed over to Choonilal some pearls were given to some other persons. Four parcels were given to the Merchants' Bank and some other pearls were sold to Tullokchand Zaverchand. All the parcels were not unstrung after 18th October but some were kept intact. Pearls sold to Tullockchand were of such intact parcels. The remaining pearls were returned to Choonilal on 31st December 1912. Witness and Abdul Rehman both went and returned these pearls. because on that day Choonilal had pressed Abdul Rehman very hard to return all the remaining pearls. So on 31st December 1912, no pearls out of the pearls which were brought from the Specie Bank to Abdul Rehman's house remained with him except the pearls sold and consigned. The value of the pearls consigned through Khatao Makanji was then three lakhs to three lakhs and a half. The value of the pearls sold to Tullockchand was under Rs. 20,000. The value of the pearls given to the Merchants' Bank must be about Rs. 20,000. As far as he remembered these were the only sales and consignments and if there be any besides they would appear in the books. No portion of the pearls taken to Abdul Rehman's house came into his own possession except the pearls which were sold and consigned. It Abdul Rehman said that he stood security at witness' request to oblige him, that would be untrue. He did not know whether Abdul Rehman had seen these pearls before 18th October. Choonilal himself told witness that he had promised commission to Abdul Rehman and that was why he stood security. He did not know the rate of commission for Choonilal simply said he would have to pay commission to Abdul Rehman. Choonilal did not tell him when the commission was payable, whether on receipt of thirty four lakhs or after the return of the pearls. He did not know what arrangement there was between Choonilal and Abdul Rehman beyond what he had stated. If Abdul Rehman said that for fifteen days after the pearls were taken to his house on 18th October, 1912, nothing was done to them and that they were simply kept in a safe that would be untrue.

Further examination was then adjourned.

IMPERIAL RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S BRANCH.

AN APPEAL FOR SAILORS AND AIRMEN.

We understand that Lady Peirse, wife of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces in the East Indies, has joined the Bombay Branch as Naval Lady President and has made the following special appeal on behalf of the Sailors in the North Sea and Airmen. The following is a list of garments suggested as suitable:—Blue Jerseys, Bed Socks, Cholera Belts, Balaclava Caps, Woollen Sleeves, Knee Caps, Waistcoats, Pants, Gloves and Slippers. Gifts of money and garments should be sent to the Central Office, 4 Waterloo Mansions specially marked "For Lady Peirse's Appeal", and will be gratefully received and acknowledged.

LADY PEIRSE'S APPEAL.

I am making an appeal on behalf of our Sailors and Naval Airmen who are guarding our interests in the North Sea. Winter is approaching, and the cold will be keenly felt by those who are scouting in the air and keeping watch and ward on board ship. The Navy is protecting our trade routes and commerce, and is making it possible and safe for us to pursue our business along the great waterways, and we almost all have some relative or friend a sailor.

I am hoping for a response to my appeal in funds and garments, and I have made arrangements at Home for the distribution of the latter amongst the Officers, Men and Airmen of the Fleet in British Waters.

The Funds received I propose to send direct to the Admiralty with a special request that they be utilised especially, as they find most necessary, for the good of the men and airmen of the Fleet and for the survivors of those killed in action.

Yours, etc.,

BLANCHE MELVILLE PEIRSE.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 141,820; Mons. C. Barret, Consul for France, Rs. 100; per Treasury Officer, Mahi Kantha:—H. H. Maharanaji Shree Raoji Polo State, Rs. 200; Rupal Japtidar, Local, Rs. 82; Thakore of Wasna, Local, Rs. 45; Thakrani of Hapa Thakore, Rs. 25; Small sums, Rs. 10; total 362; per Mrs. M. C. Setalvad, 3rd instalment:—Proceeds performance at Royal Cinema including donation of Rs. 25 from Mr. and Mrs. Aston, Rs. 271; Mr. Banaji, Rs. 30; Mrs. Manekbai B. Metha, Rs. 25; Mrs. Nakhuda and others, Rs. 25; Mr. Padshah Rs. 10; Mrs. Radhabai N. V. Gokhale, Rs. 10; Total, 371; per Rewr Kantha Panch Mahals Branch:—through Malatdar Kalol, Rs. 935; A Nurse, Rs 10; Mrs. Palliser, Badnera, Rs. 5; Ex-Soldiers Society of India & Burma, Bombay Branch, proceeds of Dance held in Town Hall Bombay, per Mr. W. J. Pryke, Hon. Secretary Rs. 1,591; Girls of the Princess High School, Rs. 70; Total Rs. 145,254.

Mrs. T. J. Ward, 99 pillowcases, 115 handbags, 4 packs cards, 1 box Bizique. Miss Abbott, Clothing. Girls and their helpers, Lonavla, per Mrs. Cody:—6 flannel vests 5 flannel caps. 6 mufflers, 12 pairs bed socks, 2 doz. handkerchiefs, 30 bandages, 170 milk covers, etc etc. Mr. N. M. Heeramaneck, 3 doz. brooches. Mr. C. M. N. Banajee, 4 pieces flannel. Mrs Meyer, Bangalore, 1 doz. cup covers. Mrs. Coplestone, Magazines. Mint Recreation Club, Illustrated papers & Books.

CORRECTION.

For Mr Kothari Mawsing Bhagat, Kaira, read: Shrinatmandir Acharya of the Swami Narayan Temple, Wadtal,—Rs. 1,000.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

P. and O. Co.'s Caledonia with mails of 12th Sept. expected to arrive at 6 a.m.
Pheroze Hoshang Dastoor memorial fund meeting at Mr. J. B. Petit's office, 6-55 p.m.
Bombay University Senate meeting, 5-45 p.m.
Ward Election of a Councillor to fill up a casual vacancy.
Bandman Opera Co., "The Marriage Market." Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY.

Teachers' Association of Bombay: Address by Pro. H. G. Limaye, M.A., on the Problem of Secondary Education, at St. Xavier's College Hall, 6-15 p.m.
Poona Races.
Bandman Opera Co., "The Marriage Market." Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
Artistic Indian Cinematograph, Grant Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major G. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

1st Oct.

353 Duties.—Reference Regimental Order No. 349 of 30th Sept. for Mahaluxmi read Grant Road.

354 Enrolments.—The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the Strength of the Corps from to-days date and posted as follows:—
No. 1659 Gunner T. S. Brunton & No. 1660 Gr. J. Such to "B" Sub-Section No. 1 Company.
No. 1661 Gunner R. Shepherd to "A" Sub-Section No. 2 Company.

355 Parades.—The N. C. Os. & men detailed for 15 pr Gun drill will parade at Head Quarters at 5-0 p.m. on Saturday next 3rd instant.

356 Clothing.—In future all Clothing will be issued by the Quarter Master at Head Quarters between the hours of 6 p.m. & 8-30 p.m. every Thursday, Commencing from Thursday next 8th instant.

(Sd.) E. C. D. GRAHAM Captain R. A., Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Oct. 2.

351. Parades.—Company parades for the week ending October 3rd:—
"B" Company, Signalling Class at 6-30 p.m. on Friday.
"C" Company, Friday at 6-15 p.m.
"E" Company, Friday at 6-30 p.m. Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue. Uniform with Helmets.
Dress for all the above parades unless otherwise notified:—Uniform with helmets. Those men who have not drawn uniform to parade in plain clothees Those men who have drawn all their uniform except helmets to parade in khaki, Topees of any pattern.
I. Semaphore Signalling Class.—Adults Companies every evening except Saturday at 6-30 p.m.
RECRUITS.
"A" Company Daily at 6-30 p.m.
"B" Company Friday and Saturday at 7-30 a.m. (Mufti.)
"C" Company Friday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company Daily at 6-30 p.m. (except (Saturday.)
"G" Company Friday a 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
Special Reserve attached to "G" Company. —The Reserve will drill wih the Recruits of "G" Company on abovementioned the days.

352. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—Saturday 3rd Inst.—"D" Coy. Recruits.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. Officers Commanding companies will please detail one N. C. Officer for range duty with the Recruits.

353 Clothing.—The Clothing Stores will be open for issues of clothing daily from 5-30 p.m. to 7 p.m. (except Saturdays).

354 Transfers.—No. 6372 L/Sergt. J. E. P. Curry, is transferred from "G" Coy. to the Reserve.
No. 6410 Reservist B. C. Reade is transferred to "G" Coy.

355 Leave.—Leave of absence is granted to the undernamed Volunteers:—No. 7634 Vol. T. K. Fordyce, "G" Coy. from 5th October to 5th November 1914.
No. 7694 Vol. I. J. Regnaud, "F" Coy. from 1st October 1914, to 3rd January 1915.

356 Parade.—The Adult Battalion will parade as strong as possible for Battalion Training at 9-30 p.m. on Saturday October 3rd. Men who cannot attend this parade should obtain leave of absence from the Officer Commanding their company. Dress.—Uniform with helmets.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain.
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY.

In connection with the 47th Anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj Mr. V. R. Joshi, B.A., will deliver a lecture in Marathi this evening at 6-30 p.m., in the local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon.

THEFT IN BAZAAR GATE STREET

Ardeshir Rustomji, a boarding housekeeper in Bazaar Gate Street, has reported to the police the theft of two gold bracelets, one gold neck chain, buttons and currency notes of the collective value of Rs. 705 from his cupboard on Wednesday night.

HIGH COURT VAKIL'S EXAMINATION.

The next annual Examination of candidates for the office of Vakil of the High Court will be held in Bombay on Monday the 15th February 1915 and the two following days at 11 o'clock (Standard Time) precisely.

HOMŒOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

The medical officer in charge of the local branch of the Theosophical Society's Homeopathic Charitable Dispensary, reports that during the quarter ending 30th September 1914, there were 682 patiants who attended the Dispensary of whom 140 were males, 396 females and the rest 146 were children.

MOTOR CAR COLLISION.

While motor-car No. 2,875 belonging to Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thakersey of Peddar Road, was coming down Sandhurst bridge on Wednesday evening, and was turning into New Queen's Road a taxi cab came up from the direction of Girgaum Road and collided with it at the turning point. Both the cars were badly damaged but fortunately no one was injured.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Thursday three attacks and three deaths from plague were registered in Bombay City. There were no cases of either small-pox or cholera. Two of the plague attacks were reported from Worli and one from Mahim. The total mortality from all causes during the above period was 83, as compared with 73 of the corresponding period of 1913 and 75 of 1912.

MOTOR CAR FATALITY.

At the morgue, yesterday, the Coroner, Mr. H. P. T. Lattey held an inquest touching the death of Shunkar Succaram, a Hindu boy aged about fifteen years.

It is alleged that the deceased was walking along Arthur Road with two others on Wednesday evening when a motor-car driven by one Kaitan Francis came up from the opposite direction and ran over the deceased. who was killed on the spot.

After some evidence was recorded, further enquiry was adjourned.

A NEW SURGEON OCULIST.

The Versova which arrived in Bombay recently brought to the city Dr. Homi R. Dastoor from England where he went last year to prosecute his studies as a specialist in eye-diseases. After a brilliant career as student in the Grant Medical College Dr. Dastoor took his degree of L.M. & S. heading the list of successful candidates. In England he joined the famous English eye-hospital, the Royal London (Moorfields) Ophthalmic Hospital where he officiated as a clinical assistant and acquired a diploma. Dr. Homi is nephew to the late Dr. Dinshaw M. Dastoor, consulting Surgeon Oculist to the firm of the Original Messrs. Dinshaw M. Dastoor and Co. Dr. Homi will attend the above firm as Consulting Surgeon.

ELECTROCUTED AT COLABA.

FURTHER EVIDENCE BEFORE THE CORONER.

At the morgue yesterday morning, the coroner Mr. H. P. T. Lattey resumed the further inquiry regarding the death of one Luxmon Subhana, aged 50, a railway labourer, who was electrocuted at Colaba on Saturday evening last by coming in contact with a live telephone wire which had become overcharged by its falling on a tramway overhead wire.

Superintendent Canty led the evidence; Mr. Bakr, Solicitor of Messrs. Little and Company, appeared for the Telephone Company, while Mr. Tennant, Solicitor, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company, watched the proceedings on behalf of the Tramway Company.

The evidence of Mr. J. P. Barrett, assistant engineer, Tramway Company, was continued. Examined by Mr. Tennant, he said that the test wire was put there in compliance with Government requirements. It was continuously connected with a meter in the sub-station and the results were sent up to Government. The Tramway Company did not require the test wires for their own purposes. It was impossible to avoid the trolley poles sometimes jumping the wires. That jumping might be caused by various ways. The test wire was put up in 1907 in accordance with Government regulations. The Tramway Company had never had any previous accidents caused by the test wire. The telephone poles at that spot were both on the outside of the tramway poles and on either side they were at a distance of one foot and nine inches respectively. The wire broke at the southern pole. The Sassoon Dock pole was short and the Grants Buildings pole considerably higher. The telephone poles were in existence when the tramway poles were put up. Brackets had been added to the telephone poles since the tramway poles were up but they did not raise their poles at the same time. In other parts of the city under similar circumstances they had raised the poles.

NO GUARD WIRES.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baker, witness said that they were no guard wires to the trolley wires. In his opinion it was not necessary to provide guard wires when their own wires crossed the trolley wires. If there had been guard wires, the test wire, when it broke would not have been charged. The guard wire must be placed at such a height that the trolley pole could not foul it. If the test wire was above a guard wire, the trolley could not foul it in the ordinary course, but the jump caused by coming over the wire might cause it to reach a wire above a guard wire. The trolley fouled the test wire between 7-15 p.m. and 7-18 p.m. The current from the test wire went to earth and blew a fuse. The test wire having blown the fuse did not go to earth. One end was in the power wire and the other at a clear terminal in the fuse box. All their test wires were fused. The test wire did not fuse either of the two private telephone wires of the Tramway Company. At the spot where the telephone wire broke, he found that there was eight feet of wire hanging to the telephone pole. The burn on the tramway wire was ten feet three inches from the telephone pole. He had measured the Tramway Company's wires. They were exactly as they were. The Telephone Comptny's wire had been removed.

Further enquiry was at this stage adjourned.

Mr. C. A. Bell, Political Officer of Sikkim, who assisted in the Tibetan Conference, is returning to Sikkim this week.

The "Madras Mail's" London correspondent cables:—Major W. Donald-Smith, of the Madras Volunteer Guards, has been offered and has accepted commission in Lord Kitchener's new army.

Mr. W. C. Dram, Executive Engineer, Punjab, on return from leave will be posted to Multan and Mr. L. H. M. Heathcote, Executive Engineer to Lahore.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CASTEMEN AT VARIANCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Thursday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira Third Presidency Magistrate, an ascetic named Maruti Kasegaonker charged one Mamram Balapa Mahajne and five other shoemakers with defamation. Mr. Musa, barister-at-law, and Mr. Aptker, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, Mr. Sohrab Banaji, barrister-at-law, and Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant alleged that on the 3rd June there was a caste meeting which was among others attended by the accused and at which a resolution was passed to the effect that the complainant had misappropriated for his own use Rs. 100 which he had taken from the "jamat" for the Pandharpur "muth." The complainant was practically excommunicated at this meeting and was called upon to pay up the amount at a meeting of the caste people to be hold on the 16th September at Alandi. On the 15th July the accused issued a handbill alleging the circumstances under which the complainant had been entrusted with the amount.

The defence was that the complainant was paid the amount two years and a half ago and the handbill they had published was issued only to the caste people and the publication was therefore privileged.

The further hearing was adjourned.

SERVANT'S BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Dyer charged one Maneklal Keshowlal, a bill-collector in the employ of one Hargovindas Pitambardas with breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 934, belonging to his master.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused collected Rs. 934 from the complainant's customers between the 1st and 6th of September and absconded with the amount. He was subsequently traced at Baramati, where he was arrested and he was brought to Bombay.

The accused pleaded guilty and admitted a previous conviction.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

MISAPPROPRIATION BY A CLERK

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Thursday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barnes charged Dayalji Vasanji, a clerk, with breach of trust in respect of Rs. 622.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused was employed as a "mehta" in the service of Tarmahomed Haji Aboo, and he also used to collect the firm's outstandings from customers. On Sunday and Monday last the accused failed to come on duty, which aroused the complainant's suspicions The latter made enquiries, when it was found that the accused had misappropriated Rs. 622 out of the amounts he had collected from customers. The accused was subsequently arrested at Duncan Road, and he pointed out a man, from whom Rs. 250 were recovered and who said he had won this amount from the accused in gambling.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to undergo five months' rigorous imprisonment.

MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

THE DEWAN'S ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, Oct. 1.

The Dewan's address to the Representative Assembly was followed by the presentation of seven addresses from such bodies as the Kolar Gold Mining Board, South Mysore Planters' Association and Representative Members themselves.

Without exception all of them expressed unqualified satisfaction at the contribution of half a crore of Rupees by the Maharajah towards the cost of the war, creating considerable enthusiasm among the assembly. In making a collective reply, Mr. Visvesvaraya said inter alia:—

"I have already alluded to the war; I have no doubt it will be extremely gratifying to His Highness to learn that the payment of the war contribution is received with such magnificent enthusiasm by the leading representative bodies of the state. Having done what little we could we can only hope and pray that the war may come to a speedy and successful termination in the true interests of humanity and of international law and order. As regards reforms in the Legislative Council, certain privileges were given to you by His Highness last year because he judged that the time had arrived for a forward move and I have no doubt that any further reforms needed to improve the usefulness of the Representative Assembly for His Highness' gracious consideration.

NEW RAILWAY LINES.

I have already referred at some length to the railway policy of the Government and questions concerning the new lines which are engaging our attention. The two important lines we require at present are the through route to Erode and the Hassan-Mangalore Railway or an alternative line to connect Mysore with the West Coast. It does seem rather anomalous that while the flow of our trade is mainly towards the west we should have direct railway connection only with the East Coast. These questions are under correspondence with the Government of India. With reference to Cauvery reservoir project, it is gratifying to find that the suspense in which we have remained for the past three years is about to end In this connection I have reason to commend the patience and good sense of our people in refraining from embarrassing the Government by making frequent representation while the enquiry was in progress."

News has been received in India of the success in the last Civil Service Examination held in London of Mr. Sudhindra Kumar Haldar, M.A., son of Dr. H. L. Haldar, M. A., P. H. D., of the Calcutta University.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

KING EDWARD HOSPITAL.

An adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President, Sir Pazarbhoy Currimbhoy, being in the chair.

Consideration was given to a report made by the "medical relief committee regarding the offer made by the Bombay Presidency King Edward Memorial Association to make over to the Corporation the money and land at their disposal towards the cost of a hospital to be built, equipped and maintained by the Corporation, subject to certain conditions.

The report of the Committee has already been published.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved "that the report be approved and adopted and a copy be forwarded to the Commissioner for information and guidance; that as recommended by the Committee, the Corporation accept with thanks the offers made by the Bombay Presidency King Edward Memorial Association and by Dr. Rajaballi Patel on behalf of the executors of the late Dr. Habib Ismail in connection with the project for the establishment of the hospital, subject to the understandings specified in the Committee's report and the Secretaries, Bombay Presidency King Edward Memorial Fund Committee and Dr. Rajaballi be informed accordingly; that the Corporation authorise the Committee to refer for criticism and advice the plans of the hospital to Mr. W. A. Pite with such suggestions as may be considered necessary that with reference to the proposal of Government, concerning the school of Tropical Medicine, the Commissioner be requested to address Government as recommended by the Committee in their report."

Sir Bhalchandra said that not many words were required in support of the proposition. The preliminaries were all satisfactorily settled and he was sure the Corporation would unanimously accept the report which was prepared with great pains.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji seconded the proposition.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia said the cost was too great and he would have opposed the proposal, but for the fact, that the hospital was to be constructed in commemoration of

Reproduced from the "Sphere."

British Red Cross Trained Nurse.

their late august sovereign King Edward VII. He, however, objected to the suggestion of having outsiders on the advisory board and he moved an amendment to that effect.

The amendment, however, dropped for want of a seconder and the original proposition carried without further discussion.

The Corporation then adopted the report of the committee regarding measures for improving the condition of women during labour and of their infants during infant life and for reducing infant mortality on the motion of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji. The report has already been published.

The report of the committee regarding the Town planning bill (which too has been published) was then adopted.

This concluded the business before the September meeting.

WEEKLY HEALTH STATISTICS.

The death-rate in the city of Bombay during the week ended on Saturday last was slightly higher than that of the week previous to it, the total number of deaths registered last week being 511 as against 495 previously. The total, however, included 8 deaths among recent arrivals from the mofussil, so that the total mortality is reduced to 503, giving a death-rate of 26.70. There were 6 fatal cases of plague last week and three each of small-pox and cholera. The mortality from other diseases occurred as under:—Malarial fever 5, fevers of all other kinds 48, diarrhœa 43, dysentery 30, old age 44, debility 60, tubercular diseases 14, diseases of the nervous system 33, phthisis 16, other diseases of the respiratory system 106, diseases of digestive system 19, urinary system 11, generative system 3, circulatory system 5, leprosy 1 and puerperal septicaemia 4. There were also 3 cases of drowning, 9 of injuries and 1 of poison, while there were 4 cases of premature birth and 36 of still-birth. Out of the total number, 142 died under 1 year, 47 were from 1 to 5 years old while 322 were above 5 years. Classified according to race and religion the mortality occurred as follows:—Jains 13, Brahmans 23, Lingayats 2, Bhatias 3. Hindus of other castes 225. Hindus of low caste 66, Mussalmans 121, Parsis 19, Jews 7. Native Christians 24, Eurasians 2, Europeans 4, Negro-Africans 1, and other and unknown castes 1. The total number of births during the week was 410.

BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

"THE MARRIAGE MARKET."

Pretty and original music, cleverly scored, a new leading lady with a charming voice, a real plot,—clumsily worked out, but still a plot and a good one,—really amusing dialogue and Mr. Bobbie Roberts in a G. P. Huntley part and no red nose. These are the leading, and somewhat unexpected, features of "The Marriage Market," the musical play produced by the Bandmann Opera Company last night, and received with loudly-expressed appreciation by a crowded house. "The Marriage Market," indeed, has many of the attractions of a really good comic opera,—though not all of them, and there is a good deal of musical-comedeyish inanity of which it could be safely shorn. The first act is especially picturesque and entertaining. The play is not about society in Mayfair, as its title suggests, but about marriage in Mendocino Bluff, a cowboy settlement in the Wild West. Here come two American girls, one of them an heiress, to try the experience of life as girls on a farm, which necessitates the wearing of very attractive amazonian costumes; and an English nobleman ostensibly in pursuit of big game, but in reality after the heiress. The cowboys have a periodical mock marriage auction, and the marriages are sometimes afterwards legalised. The nobleman's valet arranges with the sheriff, for a consideration, that the heiress shall be knocked down to his master; but "Slippery Jack" a cowboy, who is the son of a man whom the heiress's father has ruined, gives the sheriff a bigger bribe to get the heiress knocked down to him. This is what happens. Lord Hurlingham gets the heiress's friend, whom he thinks is her maid, and "Slippery Jack" the heiress. Then they all go off to the church and go through a real ceremony. The girls think it is still all a joke and are horrified to discover the truth. Mariposa Gilroy pleads with "Slippery Jack" to release her and he agrees to let her go, but says he will come to claim her in six months. Thus the end of the first act—quite a dramatic and romantic finale with appropriate and interesting music. The second act, of course, is at the end of the six months,—Senator Gilroy determined to keep "Slippery Jack" at bay, Slippery Jack already on board Gilroy's yacht as a sailor, Mariposa pining for him (having discovered that she is in love with him) while Lord Hurlingham, now the Marquis of Mudchester, comes to settle the question whether he is really married or not, carrying the family jewels under his arm. And so some more complications and a third act at an extremely late hour, (the intervals are unconscionable) to clear up.

Miss Winifred O'Connor, who plays Mariposa, made her first appearance in Bombay, and a very successful one. Her strong but sympathetic and clear soprano and her finished singing had full opportunities of display in the attractive music of the part, and she quickly made herself a favourite with the audience. Miss Babs Kendal played very prettily as Kitty Kent, and Miss Nellie Lomas made a very attractive little "middie." Mr. Bobbie Roberts took us back to his Chocolate Soldier days, appearing again in the realms of light comedy. He gave a delightful performance of Lord Hurlingham. Mr. Eleagert, who plays "Slippery Jack," either can't sing or has'nt got a voice or had a bad cold. This detracted somewhat from his performance, and other people's as well when they had to sing with him, but, in spite of his inability to cope with the vocal demands of his part, he pulled through wonderfully well by a very natural representation of a rough and ready lover. Mr. Coyne makes an excellent study of a Wild West sheriff and Mr. Jimmie Hooper is amusing as Hurlingham's valet.

To-night "The Marriage Market" will be played again. To-morrow night, "The Balkan Princess."

CROP REPORT.

The following summary of the Season Reports of the various Districts of the Presidency for the week ending 29th Septpember 1914, was published in Thursday's Bombay Government Gazette:—

There was slight rain during the week throughout the Presidency proper. More rain is still needed in two talukas of Karachi and Poona and one of Belgaum. Standing crops were generally in good condition but they were slightly damaged by rats in one State of Rewa Kantha, by locusts in three talukas of Thar and Parkar, by insects in three talukas of Upper Sind Frontier and by excessive rain in five talukas of East Khandesh, three of West Khandesh and two of Ahmednagar. Harvesting of kharif crops generally continues. Sowing of rabi crops is in progress in Sukkur, Larkana, Kaira, Broach, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, the Karnatak, Palanpur, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. The supply of fodder was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was in good condition but was deficient in numbers in Ahmednagar and Poona. Supply of drinking water was adequate. Water for irrigation was generally adequate. Prices of food-grains have fallen in Gujarat and the Deccan and were generally steady elsewhere Quantities purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	29 to 49
Gujarat	16 to 45
Konkan	16 to 41
Deccan	18 to 37
Karnatak	23 to 44

The numbers on gratuitious relief for the week ending 26th September were 255 in Bijapur.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACING.

ADDITIONAL RACE.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

(*To be run on Saturday 3rd October.*)

The entries which closed at 12 noon on Wednesday 30th September are:—

A SELLING PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Puma 13-3½ (4 years).
Mr. R. H. Esmail's ch a h Matador 13-3½ (3 years).
Mr. M. Abdoola's b a h Wonderful (4 years).
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quality 14-0 (5 years).
Mr. Shaik Esmail's g a h Minimax (4 years).
Mr. Nasim Saleh's bl a h Black Ivory (3 years).
Mr. Hoosain Kadem's g a h Rising Dawn (aged).
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's ch a h Kasum 13-3½ (3 years).
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Makbul (5 years).
Mr. Gussy's ch a h Revivor (4 years).
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Navigator (4 years).
Mr. Harrison's ch a h Aye Aye Sir 13-3 (6 years).
Mr. Pitt's b a h Monitor 13-3½ (4 years).
Mr. Heath's g a h Sir Peter (4 years).
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's b a h Jingle 13-3½ (4 years).
Mr. S. A. Wahed's bl a h Sweetlips 14-0 (4 years).
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Khailan 13-3½ (4 years).
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Sirmust 14-0 (6 years).

CATHEDRAL SCHOOL'S SWIMMING GALA.

The Annual Swimming Gala of the "Cathedral School Swimming Club," will be held on Tuesday, October 20th, (Divali Holiday) in the Back Bay Swimming Baths. The following events will be open to all Europeans in Bombay.

For ladies .....1 length (Handicap).
Championship of Bombay..50 yards.
Open .....6 lengths.
Open .....3 lengths (1 length breast stroke, 1 length back stroke and 1 length side stroke.)

Entries close on Thursday, 8th instant, and for further particulars competitors should apply to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. C. D. McClumpha, Sirdars Mansions, Apollo Street.

POONA HIGH SCHOOL.

ANNUAL PRIZE DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 1.

The annual speech day and prize giving of the Poona High School was held at Vishram Bagh Palace, this evening in presence of a large gathering. His Excellency Lord Willingdon presided. Among those present, were Sir Richard Lamb, the Hon. Mr. Sheppard, the Hon. Mr. Pattani, the Hon. Mr. Sharp, Sir Arthur and Lady Barrett and many others.

Before the proceedings had been long started it began to rain very heavily and the large company had to move from the open quadrangle to one of the class rooms in which the proceedings were continued. After certain recitations in the vernacular by several boys, the Headmaster, Mr. C. R. Griffiths, detailed the lines of instruction which the school was following.

His Highness the Chief of Ichalkaranji next addressed the audience dealing with the various aspects of the educational question. Regarding the question of removal of the school to another site he suggested that when the removal had been accomplished the present buildings might be devoted by Government to the housing of a museum of ancient Mahratti literature.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon in course of his remarks, said it had given him great pleasure to hear that the principal was endeavouring to model the school on the lines of English public schools. The system of weekly meetings at which the boys were able to meet their masters and converse with them should help to improve the relations between them. The question of removal of the school to a better site, was engaging the attention of the officers of Government and he hoped they would be able to make a model institution of it. He welcomed the suggestion of the Chief of Ichalkaranji that Government should inaugurate a system of denominational, religious and moral instruction in all Government schools, but such a system would first of all need the whole-hearted support of the people themselves. He hoped parents realized their responsibilities in this matter and would endeavour to bring up their children as clean, upright citizens.

After a short humorous speech by the Hon. Mr. Sharp, the Director Public Instruction, proposed a vote of thanks, and the proceedings terminated with cheers for his Excellency the Governor.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.

A Press Communique states:—

A notice is being issued today simultaneously at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras to the effect that the Government of India are prepared to issue bills of exchange or telegraphic transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for sale on Thursday, the 8th October 1914, up to an aggregate amount of £1,000.000, subject to the condition that the amounts of bills or telegraphic transfers issued will be in multiples of £1,000 and that no single bill or telegraphic transfers will be issued for less than £10,000. The rate for bills will be 1s. 3 29/32*d.* the rupee and that for telegraphic transfers 1s. 3 27/32*d.* the rupee. Applications for bills or telegraphic transfers should be addressed to the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, and should reach him as regards Calcutta tenderers not later than 12 noon, Standard time, on Thursday, the 8th October 1914, and as regards Bombay and Madras tenderers not later than 1-30 p.m. Standard time, on the same day.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" WAR MAPS.

A coloured lithograph map of the whole theatre of war. On sale this week

PRICE RE. 1.

Also four military sketch maps of the areas of the different campaigns, at

Eight annas the set.

Send your order NOW to the Manager

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"

Meadows Street

Fort.

TO TRADE ADVERTISERS.

A trade advertiser writes:—

"We herewith send you the alteration of the advertisement to be inserted in Tuesday's paper and trust you will spare no efforts to make it attractive.

"The previous advertisements in your paper have been very successful and productive of good business."

We receive numerous testimonials of this character and if you wish your business to be attended with equally successful results you should advertise in

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

HIGHEST CLASS WORK GUARANTEED

Dr. CARR, D.D.S.

Dental Surgeon,

107, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,

Hours 9 to 8. BOMBAY

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld., Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.

(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT.
Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH or OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, 17-19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HANDSOME MOTOR CARS.
DAIMLERS, FIATS, ROVERS, ARROL-JOHNSTONS.
At MAKERS' Prices plus Importation Costs.
ROYAL STANDARD LIGHT CARS.
LLOYD'S MOTOR CAR INSURANCE.
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(INDIA, LTD.)
Incorporated in England.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS OF PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.
Sole Importers of the World-famous "SHELL" Motor Spirit, and TURPENE the substitute for Turpentine
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, October 2, 1914.

THE KOMAGATA TRAGEDY.

The news of the tragic termination of the ill-fated expedition of the Komagata Maru in Calcutta will be received with the most profound regret throughout India. That twenty-one lives should have been lost in an affray, which was apparently the result of a misunderstanding, is an occurrence, which under any circumstances, would evoke feelings of horror in the public mind. But in the present case and at the present time such an eventuality is especially lamentable. These men who came from Canada in the Komagatu Maru have been extremely unfortunate throughout. They went to Canada in the belief that they were to start a new life in a new country, where many of their countrymen had already gone and prospered, only to suffer the strain and irritation of a prolonged detention on boardship, the insult and jeers of the Colonial press, and the final refusal of permission to land. Then there followed the dreary business of a long voyage home, the hope with which they had set out destroyed, their *amour propre* wounded, and all the doubt as to their future and bitter disappointment rankling in their minds. Their return to India, eagerly looking forward probably to receive the sympathy of their fellow-countrymen, has been marked by a final and culminating tragedy which leaves sixteen of their company lying dead, a large number under arrest, and the rest fugitives from the military and police. Moreover it is not they alone who have suffered. An official of the railway and four Indians who were all five, no doubt, innocent participants in the affray, have been killed, and other European and Indian officers of the police and the troops have been injured.

The affair is unfortunately shrouded in a good deal of mystery, and it would be premature to suggest, or attempt to ascertain; until there is more evidence at our disposal, where the blame, if any, lies. The communiqué issued by the Government of Bengal, though couched in sympathetic language, gives anything but a clear account of the affair; and as that is the only account that has been received, it may be presumed that unofficial accounts have been held back by the Censor. Apparently the men were at first disinclined to land, but having done so wanted to proceed to Calcutta, where perhaps, they hoped to have an opportunity of ventilating their grievances. This the authorities had decided to prevent. At any other time there could have been no prevention, we imagine, of these men going where they liked in India, and it was probably surprising to them to find that, having got back to their own country, they were not free to do so. If, in spite, of the magistrate's production of Ordinance No. 5 of 1914, of which they had hitherto been profoundly ignorant, and his direction to the contrary, they persisted in proceeding on the road to Calcutta, it is hardly astonishing. Afterwards, however, according to the communiqué, they were persuaded by Sir William Duke, who appeared at the head of some troops, to return to Budge Budge where anything they had to say would be considered. From this point the communiqué is by no means explicit.

The first special train had already gone off with about sixty men, who most willingly had already gone on, and Sir William Duke preceded the party to Budge Budge and procured a second special. He was actually inside the station making the final arrangements when the following occurrences took place:—

As soon as the party arrived at the station, just after dusk, Mr. Donald called for the leader with the intention of explaining the position. The men suddenly became very excited and without warning a hot revolver fire was opened on the police and officers, while others charged them with staves, knives and even one or two swords. The revolver fire was returned by four out of the posse of sergeants who alone were armed with revolvers.

There is a great deal here that requires to be explained, and we trust the Government of Bengal will not suppose that they can leave the public to be satisfied with this meagre and confusing account of the events which directly preceded the outbreak. If the first special had been got away quietly, something untoward must have occured to make the remainder of the party so suddenly suspicious and recalcitrant, once they had reached the station. It may have been that Mr. Donald's explanation of the situation was not very happy, or a fear owing to the presence of the troops at the station that they were about to be placed under arrest and forcibly removed, but it is certainly a reasonable presumption that a body of men who had been prevailed upon to return to the station in the circumstances related, would not have suddenly indulged in a wanton and unprovoked attack of this nature. The first official accounts of affairs of this kind are generally couched in terms which suggest the mildest and most tactful conduct on the part of all the officials concerned, and the police and troops supporting them, and extraordinary wanton unreasonableness on the part of the other side. Subsequent investigation, more often than not, reveals that the people concerned have not been provoked into conduct of a riotous character without some sort of provocation. In the present instance these men were being subjected to a novel and irritating procedure, the legality of which was new to them, and the existence of which, moreover, was in any event due to causes which did not directly concern the circumstances of their case. All this was calculated to excite resentment and suspicion in their minds. And the public will require to be assured that this resentment and suspicion, if it existed, was dealt with in a reasonable and proper manner. A Sikh emigrant may be able to understand,—though he may not appreciate the fact,—why he is not allowed to land in a British Colony. It is not so easy to make him understand, why, having returned to his own country, his movements are to be circumscribed by Ordinance No. 5 of 1914.

BROADENING THE ADMINISTRATION.

We hope the "Leader" of Allahabad is correctly informed when it states, on the strength of private advices from London, that the Secretary of State has approved of the establishment of an Executive Council in the United Provinces. An Executive Council has long been overdue in the United Provinces,—and for the matter of that in other provinces too, like the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Burma,—and would have come into existence in the immediate wake of the Morley-Minto reform measures, if Sir John Hewett, the strong "man on the spot" had not stood in the way and proclaimed to the public in England that he for one did not require the assistance of any outsiders for the management of the affairs of his province, that he was quite equal to the task, onerous though it was, and,—though he did not put it so explicitly,—in effect that he would consider it as a vote of censure, or want of confidence in himself, should an Executive Council be established in his province. Lord Morley, who was apt to allow himself to be dazzled by the "man on the spot," meekly yielded to this bogey of loss of prestige of the official world raised by Sir John Hewett. It was understood, however, that the attempt to convert the public question into a private matter would not be repeated after the Hewett regime came to an end. The late Sir John Jenkins, when tackled at Simla in his capacity as the Home Member, made an equivocal pronouncement which amounted to saying: "After Sir John Hewett goes we shall see." When, however, Sir John was succeeded by Sir James Meston, official prestige again asserted itself, and, though the latter was more conciliatory and yielding than his predecessor, the hopes of the people of the United Provinces were again subjected to a douche of cold water. Sir James Meston did not brush aside all prospects of the realisation of the people's hopes as brusquely as Sir John Hewett. His reply, as made in April last, was in these terms:—

"I have, on behalf of the Government, to oppose the motion now before us and to do so, not as an expression of our opinion whether an Executive Council is desirable or not, but because it is only by formally opposing the motion that the Local Government can refrain from a declaration of its views, which this is neither the time nor the place to make."

It was apparent from the above that the authorities in Simla did not consider the moment auspicious, but they did shut the door completely on this question. If it is true that the Government consider that the time is now ripe, we congratulate them on the decision. Obviously the Congress Deputation to England was not sent in vain, for they made the question of the Executive Council for the United Provinces one of their main planks of agitation.

Notes of the Day

Prize Money.

All British sailors who are keeping long vigils in the North Sea, on the look out for the German Fleet, and leading such a strenuous life, will be glad to hear of the Admiralty's announcement that already half a million sterling has been accumulated under the prize money account with the Paymaster-General. This prize money is for the capture of enemy's merchant vessels, and for the destruction of their warships. During recent times owing to the piping times of peace which the British Navy has enjoyed for a considerable period, the only prize money that has fallen to the lot of the British Navy has been for the occasional capture of gun-runners in the Persian Gulf, and such minor affairs. By an Order in Council the old practice of distribution has now been abolished and is is not yet decided as to the method of disposal of the funds, though this is only applicable in the case of merchant vessels, the bounties in regard to the destruction of battleships remaining in force. This charge is mainly due to the dissatisfaction which prevailed in the Navy with the old order of things, namely that the prize money was distributed only among the officers and crew of the ship or ships of the particular fleet which was instrumental in capturing the enemy's vessels, the main fleets which were engaged in the equally hazardous task of containing or destroying the forces of the enemy being excluded from any share. The result of this was that those engaged in the destruction of commerce made a large profit, to the envy of their comrades in other fleets. It is now suggested that all the money should be pooled together and all the officers and men should be made an allowance, which is certainly more equitable. This system, it may be mentioned, is in force in the Army.

"We Count on England to Beat Him."

M. Vandervelde, the Socialist leader of Belgium, who is accompanying the Belgian Mission to England and the United States of America, to lay before them evidence of the German atrocities, concluded his speech to the Eighty Club at the Hotel Cecil with these ringing words:—

Louis XIV was beaten—by the English. Napoleon was beaten—by the English. William II. is not a Napoleon; we count on the English to beat him and beat him once for all.

Although Socialists are divided when an aggressive war is being waged, there can be no question, as in England so in Belgium, the whole nation has presented a united front to the enemy, and is burning with indignation at the atrocities perpetrated by the Kaiser's legions. Our readers are well aware of the nature of these. No such series of brutalities and vandalism can be found either in the campaigns of Louis or Napoleon, although England played the chief part in the ultimate downfall of them. M. Vandervelde gave expression to the feelings of the Belgians when he said:—

"We are going to America to tell our story to a great democracy, but we do not go as conquered or suppliant people. Like England, France, and Russia, we are determined not to relax our fighting until victory is gained."

When the Nemesis overtakes the Kaiser, he will have a heavy account to pay.

Sanj Vartman Pateti Number.

The "Sanj Vartaman" is to be congratulated on the fine and voluminous Pateti number which it has brought out. The volume is profusely and charmingly illustrated and makes very "good value" for its price of one rupee. The present number does not fall short of previous ones. As usual it is divided into two parts, English and Gujrathi, thus providing entertainment to both sections of its readers. The contributions are varied and most interesting, and include among the writers names well-known in the field of literature, sociology, and so on. In "A Possible Indian Renaissance" Mr. Otto Rothfield, makes some suggestions and criticisms, in regard to the way,—and the right way, according to him,—the Indian renaissance should proceed. In the article on "The Progress of the Neo-Malthusian Movement" Dr. Drysdale combats the statement, made equally authoritatively by some writers, that India is not overpopulated, and quotes figures and facts to prove his pet theory. There are numerous other articles besides, which should prove of great interest to readers.

"Hindustan Review."

The "Hindustan Review" for the month of September is full of interesting matter. The place of honour is given to an article on "The Conception of Freedom in Hegel, Bergson and Indian Philosophy," by Dr. Prabhu Dutt Shastri, An article by the late Professor Norman, of the Queen's College, Benares on "Some aspects of Buddhism," is written in an admirable spirit. In it the author deprecates the spirit of critics and writers in bringing into prominence the worst of a religion, as in the case of Buddhism by the Rev. Spence Hardy, due mostly to interpreters, who are either ignorant or obtuse, and rightly says that "little progress is possible when such a method is employed; the end of it all is recrimination." Professor Norman goes on to say how writers on the flimsiest of proofs, proceed to add superstructure after superstructure to an imaginary theory. This article should be read by those who recklessly asperse other peoples' beliefs or religions because they cannot understand them. Other articles are "Raja Ram Mohan Roy in Europe" by that able publicist Mr. Shambhoo Chunder Dey; "Medicine in Egypt—Earliest Home of the Art" by "Medico"; "Political and Social Reform" by Dr. Shridhar V. Ketkar; "Legislation in Hindu Law" by Mr. C. Rajgopalachar and "Graphology Vindicated" by Mr. Keshavlal L. Oza.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 26th September 1914:—Bombay City 6, Ahmedabad District 1, Surat District 4, Thana District 5, Nasik District 55, East Khandesh District 11, Poona Town 7, other places in Poona District 25, Satara District 61, Ratnagiri District 4, (for week ending 19th Sept.), Belgaum District 42, Dharwar District 59, Bijapur District 10, Karkana District 1, (imported), Kathiawar Agency 18, and Kolapur and Southern Maratha County States 160, total 469.

Dr. N. F. Surveyor, M.D., (Bom.), D. P. H. (Cantab.), to be one of the Consulting Physicians for the J. J. and allied hospitals for the period from the 1st October 1914, to the 30th June 1915.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces having seen issue No. 15 of the newspaper in Urdu entitled Jehan-i-Islam, published in Constantinople, considers it to contain words which have a tendency to bring into hatred and contempt the Government established by law in British India. He therefore declares the said issue of the newspaper wherever found in the United Provinces to be forfeited to His Majesty in accordance with the powers vested in him by section 12 of the Indian Press Act, 1910.

NO PERCEPTIBLE CHANGE WITH ALLIES.

VIOLENT FIGHTING CONTINUES.

FUTILE ATTACKS ON ANTWERP FORTS.

BRITISH CRUISER'S CAPTURES.

NINE GERMAN LINERS AND A GUNBOAT.

There has been no confirmation of the report circulating in Paris to the effect that the German right has been broken by the Allies, who were stated to be in pursuit.

The latest official communique states that the general situation continues satisfactory.

The action on the Allies' left continues to develop more and more towards the North. A vigorous attack by the enemy on Tracy-le-Mont was repulsed with severe losses. Violent fighting has taken place in the Woevre region, and the Allies have advanced a few points. There is no change in Lorraine and the Vosges.

The Germans are persistently bombarding the Antwerp forts without any appreciable success. In one attempt against the Liezele and Breendonck forts, the Belgians allowed the Germans to approach near enough to get the full benefit of a hail of lead, repulsing them with heavy loss. The Belgians are confident of their ability to hold the city. Simultaneously with the bombardment, the German infantry made a series of vigorous attacks between the Scheldt and Senne rivers, which were repulsed with heavy loss.

The Admiralty announces the capture of eight Woermann Liners, one Hamburg-Amerika Liner, and the gunboat Soden, off the Cameroons, by H. M. Cruiser Cumberland.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ALLIED FORCES.

VIOLENT FIGHTING CONTINUES

ATTACK ON TRACY-LE-MONT REPULSED

PARIS, Sept. 30, 5-25 p.m.

A communique issued here says:—The action on our left continues to develop more and more towards the north. The enemy between the Oise and Aisne vigorously attacked Tracy-le-Mont, but has been repulsed with severe losses. There is a lull in the centre from Rheims to the Meuse. Violent fighting has taken place in the Woevre region, and we have advanced at several points, especially east of Saint Mihiel. There is no change in Lorraine and the Vosges.

SITUATION SATISFACTORY.

LONDON, Oct. 1, 1-15 a.m.

It was officially stated in Paris at eleven o'clock last night that the general situation continued satisfactory.

"There was no perceptible change on the front except in southern Woevre where we occupied Seicheprey and advanced to the slopes of Ruptdemad."

INDECISIVE BATTLES ON GERMAN RIGHT.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 30.

An official German communique admits that the battles on the German right wing have been indecisive.

EARL ROBERTS' 82ND BIRTHDAY.

STILL VERY ACTIVE.

LONDON, Sept. 30. 1-55 p.m.

Earl Roberts has been the recipient of universal congratulations on his eighty-second birthday. Notwithstanding his age, Earl Roberts is hard at work every day encouraging and recruiting fresh troops, inspecting new regiments and adding spirit and efficiency in various ways.

MUTINY VETERAN REJOINS ARMY AS INSTRUCTOR

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Ex-Sergeant Lane, Fifty-fifth foot, age 78, a Mutiny veteran, has rejoined the army as an instructor.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Sept. 30, 3-35 p.m.

Following casualties are announced today:—

Killed—:Captain C. Banbury, Coldstreams; Lieutenant V. Fox, Army veterinary Corps; Lieutenant F. H. Rushton, Royal Irish.

Died of Wounds:—Captain G. H. Blount, Field Artillery; Second-Lieut. C. Crane, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; Captain Panter-Downes, Royal Irish.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Wounded.—Second Lieut Gordon Munro-Fourth Draggons; Lieutenant W. Jervois, Northamptonshires; Captain N. Luxmoore, Devonshires; Second-Lieut Moke Norrie, Eleventh Hussars; Lieutenant E. Nettlefold, Dragoons; Lieutenant R. V. Read, Essex Regiment;

Wounded and not missing as previously reported: Captain C. Edmunds, R.A.M.C,

Wounded in East Africa:—Lieutenant E. L. Musson, Manchesters.

Rejoined.—Lieutenant J. H. Bell, Captain Hildreth and Lieutenant F. Tulloch, R.A.M.C.

Now reported unwounded:—Lieutenant J. C. Leigh, First Life Guards.

LONDON, Oct. 1, 11-45 a.m.

The following officers have been killed:—Second-Lieutenant T. Bottomley, East Yorks; Lieutenant J. C. Forsyth, Field Artillery; Captain R. Hawes, Leicestershires; Lieutenant W. E. Hill, North Staffordshires; Lieutenant A. Teeling, Norfolks.

LONDON, Oct. 1, 6-0 a.m.

Brigadier-General Wing has been wounded.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The following casualties are announced to-day:—

Wounded.—Second-Lieutenant J. S. Alston, Rifle Corps; Major B. Dent, Leicestershires; Second-Lieutenant B. Falkner, Fourth Hussars; Second-Lieutenant Gyde, South Staffordshires; Captain R. Howlett, Royal Fusiliers; Lieutenant P. Kennedy, Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant J. H. Miller, North Lancs; Lieutenant W. Morrogh, Leinsters; Second-Lieutenant Paddock, Sherwoods; Major T. H. Price, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; Lieutenant A. Royle, North Staffordshires; Second-Lieutenant G. Sherston, Rifle Brigade; Second-Lieutenant H. Straker, Field Artillery; Captain E. S. Tidswell, Leicestershires; Lieutenant C. P. Wheeler, Berkshires.

Missing.—Major A. D. Boden, Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant Leechman, Third Hussars.

Rejoined but wounded.—Lieutenant E. R. Walker, R. A. M. C.

REVENUE OF UNITED KINGDOM.

FIGURES FOR LAST QUARTER.

LONDON, Sept. 30. 10-0 p.m.

The revenue of the United Kingdom for the quarter was 35,681,283 sterling, a decrease of £,750,516. The decrease for nine months amounts to £2,730,731.

MORATORIUM PROCLAMATION ISSUED.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

The moratorium proclamation has been issued as already announced except that bills already extended under previous proclamations will be extended a further fortnight, pending, the establishment of machinery to deal with pre-moratorium bills.

CONDITIONS OF ITALY'S NEUTRALITY DEFINED.

ROME, Sept. 30.

At a meeting of the various Parliamentary parties, a resolution was passed approving the action of Government on condition that neutrality shall mean the sure protection of Italian interests.

THE ITALIAN FOREIGN OFFICE.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Owing to the illness of the Marquis Di San Giuliano, Signor Salandra has taken control of the Foreign Office.

200,000 GERMAN RESERVISTS STRANDED ABROAD,

LONDON, Sept. 30.

It is estimated that 200,000 Germans in various parts of the world are immobilised as they are unable to return to Germany.

BELGIUM.

SIEGE OF ANTWERP.

FUTILE ATTACKS ON FORTS.

CITY CONFIDENT OF HOLDING OUT.

ANTWERP, Sept. 30.

The Germans to-day resumed the bombardment of the Antwerp outer forts. The garrision replied by sorties at various points and repulsed the enemy with heavy loss.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

A communique issued in Antwerp says:—The Germans have been unsuccessful in silencing our guns, which have sometimes disappeared for minutes at a time in clouds of smoke from bursting projectiles.

The Germans made one attempt against the Liezele and Breendonck forts and were allowed to approach. Then the artillery and infantry between the forts poured into them a hail of lead, repulsing the Germans with heavy loss.

As the result of to-day's operations we are confident of the ability of our national citadel to hold out.

VIGOROUS ATTACKS REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

ANTWERP, Oct. 1, 1-15 a.m.

A communique published last evening says that the Germans bombarded the outer southern forts throughout the day but did little damage.

Simultaneously with the bombardment the German infantry made a series of vigorous attacks between the Scheldt and Senne rivers. They were repulsed with heavy loss.

BURGOMASTER OF BRUSSELS ARRESTED.

INTERNMENT IN NAMUR.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Brussels is excited at the arrest of Burgomaster M. Max and his internment in Namur.

It is believed to be due to his refusal to pay the remainder of the war indemnity.

BELGIANS REOCCUPY MALINES.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The Belgians have reoccupied Malines.

RUSSIAN FORCES.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

GERMAN POSITIONS CAPTURED.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 1, 6-0 a.m.

An official statement says that on September 28th the Russians after desperate fighting captured the German positions of Agustowo and Koptzyewo and on the following day occupied the lake passages near Symno, Serejo and Liepung.

The Russians repulsed the enemy in Suwalki and Mariampol districts.

CROSSING OF THE NIEMEN.

GERMAN ATTEMPTS REPULSED.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 1.

Fighting on the East Prussian frontier had occurred on an extended front of a hundred miles. The general result was the repulse of the German attempts to cross the Niemen.

AUSTRIAN REAR-GUARD DEFEATED.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 30.

The Austrian rear-guard in Western Galicia has been defeated at Dukli.

INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

SIR OF MOORE CREAGH'S SUGGESTION.

LONDON, Oct. 1, 6-0 a.m.

General Sir O'Moore Creagh has written a letter to "The Times" suggesting that the action of Indian law-courts be suspended during the war as regards the proceedings of money-lenders against the property of Indian troops in Europe.

GERMANS EXHAUSTED.

TOTAL LOSSES: HALF A MILLION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 1.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables on the 29th September, as follows:—"During the supreme German effort to attain a decisive result the British withstood over twenty attacks continued day and night until the enemy were exhausted. The German casualties are colossal and are estimated at 60,000. The Germans leave their men where they fall with the deliberate purpose of encumbering us with their wounded. The German casualties in the whole western campaign are believed to total half a million.

FURY OF DRUNKEN SOLDIERS.

FIENDISH SPORT OF FIRING AT RUNNING VILLAGERS.

Further details of the atrocities committed by the Germans at Aerschot have been told by a Belgian who succeeded in escaping from the fate which overtook many of his friends, states an Exchange telegram in the "Daily News" dated September 3 from Antwerp.

The population of the provinces over-run by the Germans have suffered not only from outrages committed by troops acting under the orders of their officers, but also from atrocities due to drunken soldiers. In one town some drunken soldiers fired their rifles into the air, and afterwards declared that the inhabitants had fired on them, and on this pretext the people were dragged from their houses, which were then set on fire.

At Aerschot the Germans accused the son of the burgomaster of killing a German colonel. This was denied by the burgomaster's son, who only fired to defend his mother and sister from insults by German troops. The Germans, however, surrounded the town, and the inhabitants were then dragged from their homes and the women separated from the men.

The latter were divided into batches and forced to run towards the river, the troops firing at them as they ran. One man who escaped, by feigning death afterwards returned and counted 41 dead bodies of his friends, many of them having been stabbed by bayonets.

About 150 of the male inhabitants of Aerschot were compelled to witness the shooting of the Burgomaster, his son, and the Burgomaster's brother.

The church of Aerschot, one of the most beautiful in Belgium, was used as a stable for German horses, the troopers destroying the pictures and fittings in the church. nalists to various countries "to busy themselves in favour of German interests," but this was criticised, "as it would certainly soon become common talk in the editorial offices in the several places abroad that they represent a syndicate officially supported by the German Empire."

Mr. S. M. Jacob I.C.S., Punjab, has been placed on special duty from October 1st in co-operation with Mr. E. F. Oppenheim, I.C.S., who has been similarly deputed by the Government of the United Provinces to lay out the fixed boundary between the provinces of the United Provinces, Delhi and the Punjab along the river Jumna.

Captain G. A. Hill, I.M.S., Chief Malaria Officer, Punjab, has reverted to military duty.

JAPAN.

JAPANESE OCCUPY LAOSHE HARBOUR.

FOUR FIELD-GUNS CAPTURED.

TOKIO, Sept. 30, 3-35 p.m.

It is officially announced here that a portion of the Japanese fleet has landed and a force has occupied Laoshe Harbour in the neighbourhood of Tsingtao. The Japanese took four fieldguns which the Germans, abandoned. The Japanese held the place with a small force.

THE KOMAGATA AFFRAY.

120 SIKHS ACCOUNTED FOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 1.

The Bengal Government have issued the following statement:—The number of Sikhs now accounted for, is nearly one hundred and twenty. Sixteen were killed; the remainder are arrested and in hospital. Mr. Lomax and four Indians were also killed.

SIR F. HALLIDAY'S WOUND NOT SERIOUS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 1.

Sir Frederick Halliday's wound is not serious. He is able to direct personally operations of the police, who, in conjunction with troops, are rounding up the fugitives. The wounded policemen are progressing.

INQUEST ON GENERAL DELAREY.

GENERAL BEYERS' EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 1.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette's" cables:—

London, September 30.—General Beyers testifying at the inquest on General Delarey said that he was going to the Potchefstroom Defence Camp and Lechtenbury to tell the people what was happening in connection with the invasion of German South-west Africa of which he disapproved. General Beyers denied that he took a remote road owing to fear of arrest. A Staff Officer testified that General Beyers had expressed to him his anticipation of arrest.

The India Office announces a further concession to Civil Service candidates serving with the forces. It is applicable to those oligible from 1915 to 1917 inclusive.

BURMA'S PLIGHT.

CUT OFF FROM THE REST OF THE WORLD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 1.

One of the lamentable features of the war, so far as Burma is concerned, is its complete isolation at present not only from India but the rest of the world owing to the adventures of the wandering Emden. For the last two weeks all postal communication has ceased between Rangoon and India and no merchant ships are allowed to leave the port with the result that practically all Burma's maritime trade has ceased. With the exception of Chinese steamers from Peking and the Henzada from England no ships have entered the harbour.

PARAMOUNT NEED OF RAILWAY LINK WITH INDIA.

The "Rangoon Times," referring to Burma being cut off from communication with India, says: "It is nothing short of a scandal that the province, which has been contributing out of its own revenues to that of the Government of India, should within a week be cut so completely from the rest of the Indian Empire. The greatest blunder committed by the Government of India is the abandonment of the project to connect India by rail with Burma. If Burma wishes to prosper and take her proper place in the Indian Empire she must after the war, remember her isolation at the present moment and insist upon the Government of India carrying out the scheme which has already been too long delayed, and which, if abandoned for ever, must retard her progress and even cripple her resources."

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

WOEVRE.—This region is in the departments of Meuse and Meurthi-et-Moselle, France.

TRACY-LE-MONT.—A small town in the Oise department, five miles N.-W. of Attichy.

ST. MIHIEL.—On the Meuse, 30 miles south of Verdun.

MALINES.—A city, 13 miles south by east of Antwerp.

THE NIEMEN.—Rises in the Russian Government of Muisk, flows westward to Grodno, and then to the Baltic.

DUKLI.—A town of Galicia, in the Government of Lemberg.

THE CAMEROON.—A river in the German colony of the same name on the west coast of Africa. The river enters the Bight of Biafra opposite Fernando Po by an estuary over 20 miles wide.

TSING-TAU.—A fortified naval base at the entrance of Kia Chau Bay.

The reorganisation of the Punjab Criminal Investigation Department has been provisionally sanctioned by the Government of India. The new scheme will result in a substantial increase in the strength of the Department.

EXPLOIT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

NINE GERMAN LINERS CAPTURED.

ONE GERMAN GUNBOAT,

OFF THE CAMEROONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The Admiralty announces that H. M. cruiser Cumberland captured off the Cameroon river eight Woermann liners and one Hamburg-Amerika liner, the total tonnage being 30,915; also the gunboat Soden.

It is expected that the floating dock and the Herzogin Elisbeth which were sunk will be raised.

The Cumberland is an armoured cruiser of 9,500 tons displacement with 22,000 H. P. and a speed of 23 knots. The Cumberland was launched in 1902 and completed in 1904. Her armament consists of 14 six-inch, 3 three-inch, 5 smaller and 8 machine guns and two submerged torpedo tubes.

MINE SINKS ITALIAN TORPEDO BOAT.

ADRIATIC FISHING INDUSTRY PARALYSED.

ITALIANS CRYING OUT FOR SATISFACTION.

ROME, Oct. 1.

It is reported that an Italian torpedo boat has been sunk by a mine between Venice and Comacchio. The Italian fishing industry in the Adriatic is paralysed and steamship services have been suspended. There is an increasing outcry in Italy for satisfaction on the part of Austria.

ITALIAN FISHING-SMACKS BLOWN UP.

ITALY'S REPRESENTATIONS TO AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Sept. 30. 7-45 p.m.

Two Italian fishing smacks have been blown up by floating mines in the Adriatic off the Italian coast and eighteen members of their crews killed.

Italy has made serious representations to Austria and demanded measures to prevent a recurrence of such an unfortunate happening.

MINE SWEEPING IN THE ADRIATIC.

ROME, Oct. 1.

Two warships have left Taranto to sweep mines in the Adriatic.

ARE THERE TWO EMDENS?

A CEYLON CAPTAIN'S THEORY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 1.

The "Times of Ceylon" writes:—A sea captain has advanced the theory that there are two German warships operating in these waters. He considers it an impossibility for the Emden to have done what she has and says it is probable both ships are named Emden one having changed what name she held before and disguised herself to look like the ship whose name she duplicates. The same captain says that British war vessels were under the impression that they had got the Emden bottled up near the Andamans. This bears out his view that there must be two vessels of the same name and probably this also accounted for the official statement issued on Monday that the route to Singapore was safe from 7 a.m. that day.

KAISER'S NEPHEW ON BOARD THE EMDEN.

CRUISER NOT BUILT FOR FIGHTING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 30.

The crews of the sunk vessels state that a nephew of the Kaiser is aboard the Emden. The captain of the vessel stated, it caused he would flee, since the Emden is not built for fighting.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company write to the "Sind Gazette" Karachi, October 1:—Until further orders the [illegible] sail for Bombay. The s. s. Dwarka is not expected here from the Gulf to-day, and her sailing to Bombay *viz* the coast ports on Friday, the 2nd instant, is cancelled.

RUSSIA'S FIGHTING MEN.

A KEEN AND BUSINESSLIKE ARMY.

TRIUMPH OF MOBILISATION.

At the present moment, when the eyes of Western Europe are fixed on the progress of the momentous campaign which is being waged in Belgium and the Reichsland, the operations in the eastern sphere of the theatre of war are liable to be passed over with but scant attention, writes "A Traveller" in the "Manchester Guardian." Since I landed in Newcastle from St. Petersburg on Friday I have found, however, that on every hand people are curious to know how Russia, and particularly the Russian army, regard this war, and that any information which I was able to give on the subject was eagerly discussed by my fellow-travellers. Since, whatever the outcome of the struggle may be, Russia is bound to play an all-important role in it, it seemed to me that some personal observations made in the course of the last few weeks in various parts of that vast country would prove of interest to many in Great Britain, who possibly feel some doubts as to the ability of our Muscovite allies to cope with the task allotted to them in the world-battle against Teutonic aggression.

The news of Austria's ultimatum to Servia reached me on board the steamer which was taking me from Novorossisk, in the Kouban territory, to Odessa. The news of the ultimatum came as a shock to most of us, and the serious nature of the situation was confirmed by the great amount of activity to be observed on board the battleships and cruisers of the Black Sea fleet.

"IVAN IVANOVITCH."

On arriving at Odessa we learned that on account of the general mobiisation there would be no trains available for civilians till evening, but there was so much of interest going on in the town itself that the delay was rather welcome than otherwise. Everywhere there were soldiers, foot and horse, and guns moving towards the railway station or in the direction of the barracks, where their equipment was handed out to them. The infantry, however, predominated, and as "Ivan Ivanovitch," the Russian "Tommy Atkins," is the most important person in the Empire at present, a few words as to his appearance and characteristics will not be out of place.

A company of Russian soldiers in their khaki field-dress might very easily be mistaken for a party of our own men. True, even an unpractised eye would quickly observe a number of minor differences in the uniform and equipment; their caps are not quite the same shape, they wear loose blouses instead of tightly buttoned tunics, and their trousers are tucked into the tops of high, unpolished boots. Then the Russian soldier always has his long old-style bayonet fixed, and wears his overcoat strapped bandolier fashion over his right shoulder, thus forming a species of cushion on which to rest his rifle when marching at the "slope arms." The fact of his hair being either cropped close all over his head, or even shaved off altogether, lessens the resemblance somewhat on a closer inspection.

In physique the men are almost without exception of remarkably fine quality. Not very tall, except in the Guard regiments, they are thick-set and well proportioned, a great tribute, by the way, to a vegetarian diet, since in the majority of cases meat is rather a rare luxury in their homes. The Russian peasant can endure extremes of heat and cold unknown in Western Europe, and that on the most frugal diet, both as regards quality and quantity, and the soldier is only a peasant, plus discipline, drill, gymnastics, and the elementary education of the military school.

Of all the quaint creatures who peopled that weird Never-Never Land which used to pass for Russia among readers of British fiction, the miserable, slouching, unkempt, drunken, half-savage person who typified the rank and file of the army was one of the strangest. Looking at these jolly, sturdy, young soldiers, in their businesslike uniforms, tramping past, at often as not to the lilt of some marching song, one wished that any Britisher who had his doubts as to the quality of Russia's fighting men could have seen them as they really are.

THE OFFICERS.

The Russian officer, too, would be in an equal degree a revelation to people who have only met him in those same blood-curdling pages. As regards his person, he is neat without being dandified. His uniform is well-fitting and eminently practical. In demeanour he is dignified, but without a touch of the swagger which is too often associated with a sword and epaulettes. The pompous vanity for which the German military man is notorious is as foreign to him as it would be to one of our own officers. On many occasions during my wanderings in European Russia I have been indebted for advice or information readily volunteered by these courteous gentlemen.

On my slow journey from Odessa to Kieff, and later from that town to St. Petersburg, I had every opportunity of observing the manner in which the Russian mobilisation was carried through. One of the greatest blunders the Germans made in their calculations for this war was their failure to take into account the value of the immense programme of army reform planned and in a great measure already put in operation by the Russian Kitchener, General Soukhomlinoff. By the untiring efforts of this able War Minister the whole land forces of Russia have been practically remodelled during the last nine years.

I am not a military expert, but I am sufficiently acquainted with the difficulties which the problem of rapid mobilisation in such an immense country as Russia entails to appreciate the orderly and methodical manner in which the reservists were collected, armed, provisioned, and forwarded to the various concentration points allotted to them. There was no fluster or scurry, and no delay. Everyone, officers and men alike, seemed to know exactly what was expected of him, and how best to accomplish his particular task without getting in the way of his neighbour.

From Kieff to Moscow I travelled third class in a carriage almost exclusively occupied by soldiers and reservists. We were three nights and two days on the journey, and at nearly every stop more reservists joined the train. The men were pretty quiet, talking about the causes of the war, the fighting qualities of the various armies, and the impending annihilation of the German by the British Fleet, in which every Russian, educated and uneducated, has the strongest faith.

A POPULAR WAR.

In Kieff I witnessed the demonstrations which marked the declaration of war. While nothing in the way of hooliganism or even noisy processioning took place, the attitude of the people in the capital of the Ukhraine, a part of the empire which Russia's enemies are fond of representing as disloyal and even seperationist, left no doubt that the war is for all Russia a national crusade against German militarism, which everyone in the country regards as a standing menace to peace and security.

INHUMAN TREATMENT BY GERMANS.

SIGNIFICANT PROTEST BY THE "VORWAERTS."

In very guarded but sufficiently strong language the German Socialist "Vorwarts" of August 23 protests, in a leading article headed "Our Enemies," against the inhuman treatment advocated by certain military journals in Germany (and, as we know, actually practised by the German forces in the field) against the civilian population in Belgium and France, attacking the invading armes.

It would seem, says the "Daily News," that the German Press is circulating numerous harrowing stories of alleged "atrocities" committed by civillians in the two countries named on German troops, and this supplies certain newspapers with a pretext for clamouring for retaliation and "exemplary" punishments. The "Vorwarts" first points out how little those stories can be relied upon, since they all come either second or even third hand or are written under excitement. Then it says:

"Nor must we forget that in every peasant, man and woman, who is shooting at our troops from behind there lives a sentiment that he is defending his home and chattels. We refer to the law of April 21, 1813 (obviously still in force) on the Prussian Landsturm. According to it, if the Landsturm is called out it has to wage 'a struggle for national defence in which all means are allowed.' It is the mission of the Landsturm, says the law, 'to bar the invasion or the withdrawal of the enemy, to keep him always on the run, to capture his ammunition, food, couriers and recruits, to destroy his hospitals, to carry out nightly attacks upon him.' And the law expressly prescribes that the Landsturm should wear no uniforms, as 'they would render it more easily discernible.'"

The Socialist paper warns against "putting our struggle in the wrong in the eyes of all the world," and calls upon the members of the working class who are fighting at the front to remember "their brethren on the other side," and to behave towards them in a "chivalrous manner."

KARACHI CHAMBER.

COMPENSATION FOR IMPRESSMENT OF STEAMERS.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Oct. 1.

At a recent meeting of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce a letter was read from a member stating that seven steamers in their care, have been impressed by Government and that at the time when these steamers were taken it was announced that compensation would be paid either by agreement or failing such agreement in such manner as may be prescribed by the Governor-General in Council by rules in this behalf. The writer pointed out the difficulties experienced in obtaining repayment of some of the heavy cash outlays that have been incurred in connection with the work required to be done by Government on the steamers impressed, and suggested that the Government of India be asked to appoint an arbitration board on the same lines as the Home legislation so as to facilitate the early disposal of all claims arising out of the impressment of steamers in Indian waters.

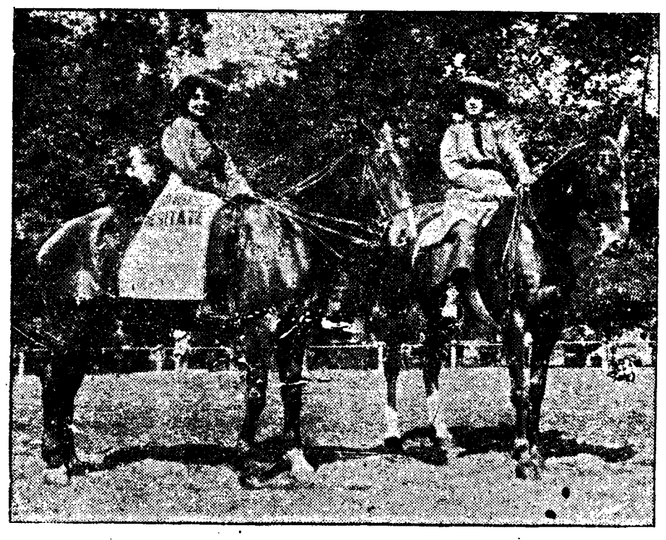
The Chamber passed the following resolution:—That a telegram be despatched to the Government of India, Marine Department, Simla, stating that the Committee would urge the early creation of an arbitration board and the framing of rules under Indian Ordinance No. 2 of the 14th ultimo, so as to facilitate the early disposal of all claims arising out of the impressment of steamers in Indian waters.

Copies of the above telegram are to be sent to the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce.

AREA UNDER WHEAT CROP.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have telegraphed to the Government of India strongly supporting the recommendation of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce in favour of a decrease of the area to be placed under oilseeds and an increase of the area to be placed under wheat, and other food-grains crops in India, to meet the abnormal requirements of the markets of Europe as created by the war.

RECRUITING FOR LORD KITCHENER'S NEW ARMY.



"Topical" war service.

The sisters, Miss Winifred and Miss Ivy Mulroney, who are working hard on behalf of Lord Kitchener's appeal for recruits, ride in the Hyde Park and personally request all young men to join the British Army. Very few of the men can resist them.

FOOD-STUFFS IN BOMBAY.

PRICES SETTLED BY COMMITTEE.

In continuation of Government Notification dated 23rd September 1914, the following lists of prices have been published:—

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR RICE.

Description of Rice.

Special Moti Mill (Jungle), from Rs. 8-4-0 to 8-10-0, rate per bag to 6 maunds (168lbs.)

Burma Special.—Rangoon Special, Bassein Special, Akyab Special, Moulmein Special, Moulmein Puchhad, Rs. 8-10-0 to 9-2-0.

Burma Small Mill:—Small Mill, Bassein Small Mill, Port Kali, Larun (Ordinary), Butko, Rs. 9-0-0 to 9-8-0.

Burmah Fine:—Larun (Superior quality, Bassein (kani), Mill chhad, Rs. 9-8-0 to 10-0-0.

Mill Sugandhi, Rs. 10-6-0 to 10-12-0.

Mandalay, Singapuri, Rs. 11-0-0 to 12-0-0.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR GRAIN.

Description of Grain.	Rate per Candy, of 8 Pharas by measurement (712lbs.).
Jowari—	
Sholapur	Rs. 27
White	,, 32
Bajri—	
Gogari	,, 50
Khandesh (Good)	,, 36
Khandesh (Medium).	,, 32
Lassangam	,, 40 to 42
Wheat—	
Khandwa (Best)	,, 54 to 56
Khandwa (Common).	,, 48 to 50...
Pissi (Fine Sharbati)	,, 46 to 47
Pissi (Common)	,, 43 to 44
Gram—	
Jambusari	,, 44
Yellow	,, 39 to 40
Red.	,, 38 to 38-8-0
Math	,, 39 to 40
Urid	,, 39 to 40
Jav (Barley) by measurement.	,, 28 to 29
by weight	,, 34 to 35
Oat by weight	,, 30
Moong	,, 39 to 40

RETAIL PRICES FOR RICE.

Rangoon—

Lower quality, annas 5 per pylee (5 9-16lbs.).

Moti Mill Halwa, higher quality, up to annas 6½ per pylee according to quality.

Jeera Sal (Panvel), annas 7 per pylee. Higher rates according to quality up to annas 9 per pylee.

Kalyani (Bhiwandi), best quality, annas 10 per pylee.

Pucca Dawoodkhani, annas 9 per pylee,

RETAIL PRICES FOR GRAIN.

Tur Dal—

(Without oil), Lowest quality, annas 5½ per pylee.

Superior quality, oiled, up to annas 8½ according to quality.

Wheat (Pisi), annas 5½ to 6 per pylee.

Wheat (Khandwa), annas 6½ to 7 per pylee.

Bajri (Khandesh, Karachi and Punjab), annas 5 per pylee.

Bajri, (Ghogari), (Etawa), annas 7 per pylee.

Gram (red), annas 5 per pylee.

N.B.—Rates for fractions of pylees to be fixed proportionately.

PRICES FOR FLOUR.

Superior Quality.

Per bag of seven maunds (196lbs.).

Per maund of 28lbs.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Superfine	16 0 0	2 5 6
Household	15 4 0	2 4 0
Export	15 0 0	2 3 0

Inferior quality.

Union Mill.

Per bag of seven maunds.

	Rs. a. p.
Fine Bazar	14 12 0
Shop No. 2	14 4 0
Shop No. 4	13 8 0
Shop No. 5	10 4 0

Jumna Flour Mill.

Per bag of seven maunds.

	Rs. a. p.
Fine Bazar	14 0 0
Atta	12 4 0

Bombay Flour Mill.

	Per bag of seven maunds. Rs. a. p.	Per maund. Rs. a. p.
Shop No. 4	12 12 0	1 13 6
Shop No. 2	9 8 0	1 9 6

Wallace Flour Mill.

Per bag of seven maunds.

Rough Bazar	14 8 0
Shop No. 4	13 8 0
Shop No. 3	12 8 0
Shop No. 5	10 0 0 (168lbs)

	Per bag of seven maunds. Rs. a. p.	Per maund. Rs. a. p.
Chaki quality No. 1	14 4 0	2 0 6
Chaki quality No. 2	14 0 0	2 0 0
Atta (Blue Mark)	13 0 0	1 14 0
Atta (Red Mark)	12 8 0 to 14 8 0	1 12 0 to 2 1 0

Mill Bran—Rs. 1-2-0 to Rs. 1-4-0 per maund

Chaki Bran—Rs. 1-2-0 per maund.

Atta Flour.

	Per maund Rs. a. p.	Per bag. Rs. a. p.
No. 1	1 10 0	11 10 0
No. 2	1 9 0	11 3 0
No. 3	1 8 0	10 12 0
No. 4	1 6 0	9 14 0

Wholesale Prices For Sugar.

Mauritius, Rs. 14-8-0 to Rs. 15-0-0 per cwt.

Java, Rs. 14-8-0 to Rs. 15-0-0 per cwt.

Java (Brown), Rs. 12-8-0 per cwt.

Retail Prices for Sugar.

Rs. 3-12-0 to Rs. 4 per maund.

Prices for Ghee.

Deshi, Rs. 15-4-0 per maund.

Gujarat, Rs. 14-0-0 per maund.

Vorawal, Rs. 17-0-0 to Rs. 17-8-0. per maund.

Mallia, Rs. 17-0-0 to Rs. 17-8-0. per maund.

Porebunder, Rs. 19-0-0. per maund.

Porebunder, (lower quality), Rs. 16-8-0 to Rs. 17-0-0 per maund.

Rampara, Sagar and Hathras, Rs. 15-12-0

INDIA'S LOYAL SUPPORT.

PROFOUND GRATITUDE OF MANCHESTER CHAMBER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

The Secretary of State's telegram to the Viceroy, despatched at 4-15 p.m. states:—The following resolution was received:—The Manchester Chamber of Commerce wish to place on record their profound gratitude for the whole-hearted loyalty and devotion of India and other British oversea dominions to the cause of the Empire as evidenced by the ready and willing service of their sons and by their generous gifts of supplies in this crisis. It is realised that the magnificent rally and support at this time of stress of all peoples owing allegiance to our King will knit the Empire more closely together than ever before.

THE WAR AND PERSIAN GULF CHIEFTAINS.

In reply to the intimation that the war had broken out between Great Britain and Germany and between Great Britain and Austro-Hungary the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf has received most cordial letters from His Highness the Sultan of Muscat, the Shiek of Bharein and the Sheiks of the Trucial cost, expressing the most friendly and loyal sentiments and praying for the success of the British arms.

WAR CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.

A native of Bolton, who holds a responsible position in St. Petersburg, in a letter written on August 12 and received in Bolton on August 29 says:—

"I am sorry for the women and children left here. The Government is doing all it can to help them, and all sorts collections are going on. Notices are up that no landlord can turn out the wife of a soldier for non-payment of rent. All wine and beer places are closed, and I never saw Petersburg so sober. At a large number of miles notices are already posted up that in two weeks' time they will shut down. What a terrible prospect for the working people, and I expect it is the same in Germany. All provisions have been much dearer here, but to-day notices are posted stating the prices to be charged for meat, bread, &c., and anyone asking more than these prices is to be put into prison or pay a fine of 3,000 roubles. That is the best thing the Government has done yet. Notices are put up at my mill that the workpeople will get their accounts in two weeks time. It is rumoured that those in official positions will also have their salaries stopped. If that turns out correct I am off to England."

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

A Fight to the Finish.

"The Statesman."—Not only England but the whole British Empire demands that the fight shall be fought to a finish, that the menace of German militarism shall be crushed utterly and for ever, and that the sacredness of public law shall be established on immovable foundations. Half measures would be the height of folly, and no British Government would dare to advocate them. Mr. Asquith has clearly no intention of holding his hand. The Prime Minister who always says what he means, neither more nor less, has told a great audience in Edinburgh that nothing short of the full accomplishment of our task was worthy of our traditions or would satisfy our resolve. The British Empire, almost to a man, will endorse this deliberate and weighty pronouncement. Not only, however, has Germany used her military and naval power as a menace to the peace and security of Europe, but the manner in which she has conducted the present war has shown that the German Government and people are savages who are unfit to be trusted with a large army and navy. The moral sense of civilised mankind has been wounded and horrified by atrocities wantonly perpetrated by armed hosts which seem to have an appetite for senseless destruction and for every kind of cruelty. The wild beast in the German character must be eliminated. The Allies cannot stoop to an imitation on German soil of the incredible barbarities of which Germany has been guilty. But they must see to it that no German Government can again wage war in Europe.

Compulsory Military Training in India.

"The Englishman."—There is a very strong feeling that the present opportunity should be taken by the British people in India to offer theselves to take up the burden, if burden it can be called, of compulsory military training, thus setting an example to the people at Home. There is no reason why we should wait until it is adopted in the United Kingdom. Over and over again the importance of volunteering has been urged upon the young assistants in the large firms in Calcutta and in the tea gardens and factories in the mofussil. The result has not been encouraging. Before the war broke out there were still many,—far too many,—young men who were not volunteers and although they have become volunteers since, there is too much reason to fear that when the war recedes in our memories, so also will disappear the enthusiasm that has filled the cadres of the volunteer force. Compulsory service is not too much to ask of the Britisher in India. He should be prepared to undergo it willingly, and it can be so arranged as not to interfere unduly with his civil occupation. A further advantage of compulsory service would be that the Government would be compelled to treat the Volunteers seriously. At present they do not treat them seriously in times of peace, although they are very glad to fall back upon them in times of war. The result is that the Volunteers are not so efficient as they ought to be, nor are they likely to reach the required standard of efficiency under present methods of dealing with the force. It is for Englishmen in India to press the subject on the attention of the Government now and endeavour to secure the enactment of compulsory military training. The great majority of Englishmen, we are convinced, would welcome it, and they would be proud to show the way to the Motherland.

Recompense.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrica":—True charity, to the Indian view at least, is never made with an eye to any return, proximate or remote. It is hence that the Indians, in making their contributions to the war-costs of England, have never even remotely hinted that they expect any concessions or privileges, political or otherwise, as a return for their sacrifice. It is meet, therefore, that all suggestions about India being remembered for her sacrifices when the present crisis is over should come from the quarter benefited, i. e. from Englishmen themselves. That would show as much the genuineness of the Indian sacrifice as the nobility of the British character. We quoted quite recently a remarkable passage from the "Englishman" in which that paper said that—"Let us see to it, when the pax Britannica is once more established, that she (India) finds her place of pride and honor assured in the great fellowship of peoples who stand united to-day as the guardians of great heritage."

Flutter in the Reactionary Officialdom.

"The Bengalee."—The attempt of the "Pioneer" to throw discredit upon the demonstrations of loyalty which the present war has called forth from every Indian Province and every section of our composite nation, is significant only as a reflex of that section of reactionary official opinion, which has persistently opposed every reform proposal in the country, and that recognises, in the enthusiastic recognition, which every country and community in the Empire has extended to the offer of loyal help and cooperation that has been made by India for the defence of the Empire, a serious danger to its vested rights and interests. For should the conviction take root in the other parts of the Empire, that though not of their own blood and colour, nor the inheritors of their common culture, the teeming millions of India are absolutely willing to completely identify themselves with this Empire, and equally bear with the others its burdens, and share with them its responsibilities and enjoy its rights and privileges, it will be impossible to prevent, for any length of time, the building up of a real national autonomy in India first, and that of a real Imperial Federation, in which India will take up her legitimate place, upon terms of absolute equality and co-partnership with the other members of the Federation. It is this vision that has created all this flutter in the "Pioneer" circle.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon left Bombay for Poona by the Poona mail, yesterday afternoon.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette, Thursday, Oct. 1.*)

Mr O. C. G. Hayter to be Superintendent of Police, Sind Railways, Vice Mr. A. H. Gordon proceeded on military duty.

Mr. F. Trotter to act as Superintendent of Police, Sind Railways, from the date of departure of Mr. A. H. Gordon until the date of arrival of Mr. Hayter.

Mr. W. Greer, I.C.S., Assistant Judge, Belgaum, has been granted with effect from the 29th July, 1914, privilege leave in combination with furlough on medical certificate up to one year.

Mr. F. W. Gerrard to be Assistant Superintendent of Police attached for duty in the office of the Inspector-General of Police, as a temporary measure.

Major S. G. W. Hume, 7th (D. C. O.) Rajputs, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmedabad, in addition to his military duties, vice Captain W. G. Ayscough, 7th (D. C. O.) Rajputs, proceeding on Field Service.

The combined leave of absence for fifteen months granted to Mr. H. A. Just, Superintendent, His Majesty's House of Correction, and Governor of the Government Male Workhouse, Bombay, is extended by nine months.

The services of Captain D. C. V. Fitzgerald, I. M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. Tirithdas Choithram to do duty as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge Larkana.

Mr. L. H. Barford, Assistant Collector of Excise, Bombay, has been granted extraordinary leave without pay for three months in continuation of the combined leave granted to him.

Mr. H. R. Gould, ICS, passed an examination in Hindustani on 7th September 1914.

Mr. O. H. B. Starte, ICS, has been allowed to return to duty.

Mr. C. G. Adam, I.C.S., passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard on 8th September 1914.

Mr. Cowan, on completion of his settlement work, to be Assistant Collector, Thana, vice Mr. J. C. Ker, I.C.S.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments for a term of one year with effect from the 1st October 1914, vice Dr. N. F. Surveyor, M.D. (Bom.) D.P.H. (Cantab.), resigned:—

Dr. P. C. Bharucha, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), to be Honorary Physician, J. J. Hospital.

Dr. D. A. Turkhud, M.B., C.M., (Edin.), to be Professor of Bacteriology, Grant Medical College.

Second Lieutenant Harold Agerup of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery is transferred to the Bombay Volunteers Rifles with effect from the 15th September 1914.

The service of Mr. C.C. Watson, C.I.E., I.C.S., which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Political Department, from the date of his proceeding on combined leave.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. C. Ker, I.C.S., and Mr. B. M. Bayly, I.C.S., to do special duty in Bombay in connection with the supervision of code telegrams by Banks and Commercial Firms, pending further orders.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. J. Crerar, I. C. S., to be his Private Secretary with effect from the 3rd October 1914 vice Mr. C. C. Watson, C.I.E., I.C.S., proceeding on leave and reverting to the Government of India in the Political Department.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, I.C.S., to do duty as Deputy Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Special Departments, vice Mr. J. Crerar I. C. S., pending further orders.

"DELIVERANCE SOON."

FRENCH AIRMAN'S AUDACIOUS FEAT OVER BRUSSELS.

An Amsterdam message to the "Manchester Guardian," dated August 30 states:—

A Dutch correspondent gives the following description of the situation in Brussels:—

The German garrison of the Belgian capital numbers at the utmost 10,000 men. The officers take their meals in the open restaurants of the town. Batteries of field guns, seige guns, and machine guns are constantly galloping through the streets. The Duke of Brunswick has taken possession of the Royal Castle of Lacken, and is royally entertaining a large company there.

The flying ground of Berchem St. Agathe is now occupied by German aeroplanes and Zeppelins. Last Monday a German aeroplane, while flying above Asschen, caught fire and crashed to earth, killing the pilot.

The behaviour of the German soldiers is declared to be good, and every purchase is paid for in cash. There is a considerable shortage in the food supply, especially as regards eggs, butter, and milk, while bread is now being baked without yeast.

Around Brussels the situation is much worse. Cyclists who do not understand the meaning of any German command shouted to them are shot down.

The same correspondent wired on September 1:—

The Antwerp correspondent of the "Telegraaf" learns from a friend who has just arrived from Brussels that the German soldiers there are behaving properly, but the officers are showing overbearing arrogance. All orders are being paid by cheques on the Bank of France payable in Paris. Machine guns are placed at street corners and in the squares.

On Saturday afternoon a biplane appeared, which was at once fired upon by the Germans. The French pilot twice circled the town, dropping bundles of pamphlets with the inscription:—"Prenez courage; deliverance bientot" ("Take courage; you will soon be delivered.") He then disappeared, after giving an exhibition of upside-down flying.

SHELLS FROM THE SANDS OF BOMBAY.

RECOLLECTIONS AND REMINISCENCES.

BY "SANDY SEVENTY."

We publish to-day the tenth of a series of articles by a well-known veteran citizen of Bombay, who will from week to week in this column write his reminiscences of Bombay, when it was still in the making.

The itinerary of the Fort in the Fifties would be incomplete were no mention made of the situation and condition of the great public offices. Of course, it goes without saying that in those quiescent days the work of the administration in all parts of the country was not so circumambient as it is to-day. In the first place there were no sea cables to carry on hourly communication with the Chairman of the Board of the great East India Company. They called themselves the Court of Directors and their office was in the historical Leadenhall Street in London. The Chairman occupied the position of the Secretary of State and communications between him and the Governors and Governor-General of the day were regular both official and private.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The "overland mail" as we called it was bi-monthly, when we are to-day agitating for a bi-weekly. That alone tells us of the strides which both the administration and the mercantile community have taken. Things were done leisurely which carried the unique advantage of greater concentration of thought, and greater length of time to read the grave problems of administration from all points of view. Necessarily in India there could not be so many multiplications of public offices as there are to-day, be they at the seat of the central authority or at the seats of the two important Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. "Efficiency" may have been known to the Honourable the Court of Directors and to the great proconsuls carrying out their instructions in obedience to the periodical Dispatches of grave import. Still it was not a word that connoted in the minds of the various administrations of the time the same standard with which the great "Efficiency" Viceroy made them so familiar during his eventful septennate. The overland mail was not regular. It could not be expected with that clock-like punctuality noticed at the commencement of the twentieth century. Navigation had not been so perfected. The P. & O. Co.'s vessels from Suez to Bombay were still in their infancy and their commanders had to learn many a lesson from those gallant officers and scientific geographers of the Indian Navy of which not only the Honourable the East India Company but all India and the United Kingdom should remain proud. The Company's officers had to undergo a vast training to mark out the routes and they had to greatly depend on what the geographers of the Indian Navy had then accomplished. Those curious about the history of the navigation of the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean and the East African Coast, would find ample pabulum of the scientific efforts of those officers in the papers read by many of them before the now forgotten Geographical Society which was once so active, specially in the Fifties.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Apart from the overland mail, the postal service was also in its infancy. The reader should remember that there was no post office in the acceptation of the term till 1837 and it was not until 1854 that anything like an organised effort was made by the Government to carry on what may be called primitive postal work. Inland mails were few and far between in the fifties. They had to be carried by staglike postal runners, a race by themselves. Before 1854, on the recommendation of the Commission appointed in 1850, there was no such thing as a postage stamp! Between 1837 and 1854, private service or enterprise did all the work under Government protection. These private postal agents levied cash for a letter. There is a history by it of how they distributed letters in the city which must be related another time. Suffice to say that in the Fifties a letter from Bombay to Calcutta cost one Rupee per tola, and a letter from Calcutta to Agra 12 annas! What a fortune postage stamp collectors might make by searching for Indian postage stamps of the year 1854!

ADMINISTRATIVE WORKS.

But such being the conditions of communication, it would be readily realised that all administrative work was not only slow and leisurely, but hardly considerable quantitatively. The "Convenanted Clerks" of the East India Company, must have had a fine time of it, and we can well imagine how the Indian Civil Service of to-day would sigh for those blessed days of the Arcadian era of the Fifties when reports by tons and miles were absolutely absent and did not worry the District Pasha smoking his hooka of quietude, with none of the petty tyrants of the Secretariat to vex his peaceful soul and to remind him of the belated character of his divers reports! Well, then, it might be said that public offices were few and far between the Fifties. Of course, they were all located in the Fort. Save the Secretariat and the Military Staff Office and the Custom House and the Post Office all carried on their appointed work in buildings rented on hire.

The Secretariat Building was the building which has long been called "the Old Secretariat" in Apollo Street, once the residential quarters of the Governor of Bombay. The last of such a Satrap, it is said, was Jonathan Duncan who died of cholera in the beginning of the nineteenth century and was buried in the outer churchyard of St. Thomas' Cathedral, till that space by the Municipal Act of 1865, was closed for all purposes of burial. The tombs there were removed and taken elsewhere, while some of the prominent ones were relaid on the inner floor of the Cathedral, that of Duncan included. Of course, the Cathedral was in reality, next door to the Governor's residence. So that in the days of the eighteenth century all through, the European section must have realised in concrete what was meant by Church or State.

THE OLD SECRETARIAT BUILDINGS.

The Church stood under the shadow of the State, both sequestered but in all their full glory as the two great pillars. Even within Fifties the Old Secretariat Building was standing alone amidst a large square with trees and gardens, and a caretaker who had a house at the back, say in Tamarind Lane, or Dean Lane. It is quite conceivable that there was no building during the greater part of the eighteenth century, between the area enclosed by the Secretariat and the one which surrounded the Cathedral. The Bruce Lane which now divides them must have been made later on and thereafter the Forbes must have reared their stately offices there. The name Bruce belonged to a partner of an old firm which carried on its business as Bruce Fawcett and Company. There are yet many traces which recall how nice, cool and elegant the edifice must have been as a gubernatorial residence, till the official vandals at the commencement of the 19th century converted it into the Secretariat office, till the cupidity of the State prompted it to dispose of the building many years ago to "Raja Bahadur" Shivlal Motilal of Indore, shroffing celebrity. Further vandalism overtook the historical building after this titular Raja converted it for ordinary business offices to exact his twelve per cent. interest on the capital invested in the purchase. However, Bombay of to-day must feel thankful to him that he has preserved intact the largest portion of the garden, facing the west, where we can imagine many an interesting function must have aken place in the early days and where no doubt the fashion and beauty of Bombay occasionally met and kept up dignified revelry till the small hours of the morning. It is perfectly conceivable that all the buildings in the front on the west were non-existent and the wind of western sea blew sweet and low straight from the Back Bay over the western ramparts.

THE NEW SECRETARIAT BUILDING.

The Old Secretariat served its purpose till the multiplication of administrative work urgently demanded a new building spacious and boasting of some architectural pretensions, to be erected on the Mayo Road in the Seventies. Thus the edifice was shorn off all the old historic glory of the hundred years and more where so many governors of the eighteenth century had resided, and where the affairs of the Presidency were administered by the "Covenanted Clerks" of the Honourable the East India Company, the immediate predecessors of the new Covenanted Service and issue their august decrees by way of "Resolutions" of his Excellency the Governor in Council, after the manner of the Doges of Venice. It seems that no Mayor of Bombay Hotel de Ville has yet arisen to the occasion to put a marble tablet recounting the history of the Secretariat. They of London are better every way in their historic instincts and historic perception. For there one sees a large number of tablets which remind him of old places of historic interest. But we in India are yet a century behind in all kinds of progress. The only matter in which there is a progress is in writing the history of India whereby a large number of old idols have been whitewashed by the unhistoric spirit which regards faithfulness and absolute accuracy as no proper function of the historian. Let it be hoped that some Councillor or Civic Father will rise in his place and plead for the sad omission of civic amenities which while satisfying the historic instinct would teach the rising generation to cherish the honoured places of the past with the accumulated wealth of their traditions. The Old Secretariat is the only relic preserved intact to recall many an act of the Bombay Administration for over a century. There is even a greater reason to give selected records of that century, so brimful of many a local and provincial event, to educate the public which, alas! in these days of high pressure confines all its attention to the present, following the example of that Persian Prince or Princess to whom the Past was a perfect blank, and the future a vast sheet of Mist. Sandy Seventy would rather sing with that inspired genius of the French Revolutionary Period, no other than Andre Chenier and recall the past by the colours of the present.

"Let us change to golden honey flowers
Whose fragrance, aye, will last;
Paint the thoughts that throng the present
With the colours of the past.
Let us kindle our torch [illegible]
poetic fire,
Sing us songs to the tune o[illegible]cient lyres."

INDIA AND THE WAR.

A NEW ERA IN INDIAN HISTORY.

The following article by Mr. William Archer appears in the "Daily News and Leader":—

Of all the momentous decisions of these four crowded weeks, none is further reaching than that which Lord Kitchener so simply and briefly announced—our decision to place Indian troops in the field. In my opinion (I speak, of course, only for myself) it is a wise decision, which may be fraught with infinite good for India and for our relation to that wonderful country. Germany confidently expected that we should find India a source of weakness rather than of strength. Perhaps the candid Von Bernhardi might have been rather surprised to hear, as I did two years ago, an Indian Prince remark, in a quite offhand way, as though it were the merest matter of course, "We've got to fight Germany some day, and the sooner the better." At that time I had been only a week in India, and it gave me an odd little thrill to hear the stately Maharajah use the word "we," as though his name had been Robinson and his birthplace Bloomsbury. In spite of this little experience, I confess I was not quite prepared for the enthusiastic outburst of loyalty which renders possible the summoning of Indian troops to the front. But there it is; and unless we prove ourselves hopelessly unwise and ungenerous, it should mark the beginning of a new era in Indian history.

What I wish to emphasise for the present is that we need not feel the slightest scruple on racial grounds in availing ourselves of the martial spirit of our Indian fellow-subjects. Some question may arise as to the importation of savage troops into civilised warfare. A month ago, before the Germans had proved that savagery does not in the least depend on complexion, one might have looked a little askance at the Senegalese in the French service; though Bernhardi, by the way, quite counts upon their being employed, and makes no sort of protest. In the case of our Indian troops, however, this question does not present itself. The races of India are potentially among the noblest in the world. In my opinion (for even at such a moment I am not going to flatter them) they have suffered from grave climatic, historic, and spiritual misfortunes. Their claim to age-old "civilisation" I hold to be only verbally justified. But their racial material is superb; and in placing them shoulder to shoulder with ourselves in the fight against world tyranny, we implicitly admit their high qualities and their right to share in the great future of which the seeds, we confidently believe, are even now being sown in tribulation and anguish.

THE INDIAN RACES.

Perhaps I may be allowed to quote on this subject from some chapters written many months ago, but not yet published.

"The Indian races, take them all round, are not low, but very high races. They are not "black men" as the negro is black, but sunburnt white men. Colour is an accident in India; in Africa, and Afro-America, it marks a radial difference. A large part of the Indian people is admittedly of the same stock as ourselves; but I am not claiming any necessary superiority for the "Aryan brother." It is pretty clear that many of the peoples whom the Aryans found in possession of India, and with whom they intermingled, must have been nearly, if not quite, their equals. At any rate, it does not seem possible, at the present day, to declare the presumable Aryan a better man than the presumable Dravidian. There is no part of India which does not produce a considerable percentage of notably fine men—fine in stature, in features, in facial angle, in physical development—and is there any country in Europe for which a larger claim can be advanced?

As for the women of India, is not their grace proverbial? In the North they often contrive to conceal it by wearing hideous trousers; but in the South every girl who drapes herself in her sari, and goes forth to the well with her shining brass pitcher on her head, is a model for either sculptor or painter—perfect in contour, brilliant and yet harmonious in colouring. It is true that their grace is often short-lived, and that they age before their time; but it is also true that the children whom they carry astride on their hipes are often divinely beautiful. Physically, then—wherever their circumstances are such as to give them a fair chance—the peoples of India stand high among the races of the world. They stand high in stature, proportion, power, dignity, delicay. Some of the noblest types of manhood I have ever seen were—or rather are—Indian."

It may be said that I am here speaking only of physical qualities; but that the Indian is also capable of high intellectual and moral development who can doubt? I need mention only a few of the names which have penetrated even to indifferent England: among the Parsis, Malabari and Naoroji; among the Marathas, Ranade and Gokhale; among the Bengalis Rammohun Roy, the Tagore family, J. C. Bose and Sarojini Naidu; among the Muhammadans, Sir Syed Ahmed and the Begum of Bhopal.

A PRACTICAL ADMISSION.

The rallying of the Indian Army to the flag is a practical admission that, whatever our stupidities here and our arrogances there, we have, for the past century at least, meant well and done well by India. This admission is, I think, mere justice; but it requires some generosity to make it; and it must now be our part to show that we appreciate that generosity. I am no India-worshipper; I think the European idealisers of India do her a more than doubtful service. She has much to learn and very much to unlearn before she is fit to take an equal place in the fellowship of the nations. This is no time, even if I had the space, for criticisms—for enlarging on social abuses and religious impediments to progress. The very fact of her eager participation in this War of World Ideals shows that she is already well out of the slough of millennial stagnation. It now rests with us to help her forward, honestly, diligently, and with deliberate, intelligent purpose, on the path which shall lead her out of tutelage, and up to the eminent place to which her innate capacities entitle her in the economy of the Empire and of the world.

One race, which will doubtless be well represented in the Indian contingent, does not belong to the King's dominions, but to the independent State of Nepal. These are the brave little Gurkhas. Less comely to the European eye than the Rajput, or the Sikh, or the Punjabi Muhammadan, they are physically more like the Japanese, whom they resemble, too, in their fighting qualities. I am sure that not only our Highlanders, but the whole Allied Army will rejoice to hear the Gurkha bagpipe in the fields of France; and let us hope that there, or on farther fields,

The enemies of England
May hear it and grow sick.

THE TRUE HOUR OF LIBERALISM.

WANTED A NEW CONCEPTION OF STATESMANSHIP.

One may say that one approves of everything manly, necessary, prompt, and far-sighted that is being done at this hour to destroy the Power which has stamped its wicked mind and purpose on Europe—of everything except panic and mere vindictiveness, writes Mr. H. W. Massingham in the "Daily News." The destroyers of Louvain can say no word against the employment in the field against them of troops of Aryan blood, commanded by British officers. Nor can they complain if the deeds of cold ferocity announced and defended as their plan of campaign, and executed on unarmed men, on women and children, on the most sacred memorials of the past, the most affecting works of the dead, will make every Englishman look on the directors of German decivilisation as enemies of their kind.

We cannot see how if the war ends—as it will end—in the victory of the Allies, the House of Hohenzollern, so long as it fails to disavow and punish the authors of these atrocities, can any longer be reckoned as members of the family of Royal Houses that remain after the war. The Kaiser is simply off the roll. Deeds of unsparing martial severity, some private cruelties, like the murder of the Duc d'Enghien, and much pillage in the interests of French art or art collectors, were done in the course of the Napoleonic wars. But nothing like this. No such warning has been given to civilisation since the Thirty Years' War of the profound corruption of heart engendered by the destructive spirit of which militarism is the most powerful embodiment. That this appalling figure should address the Christians' God as if He were the Supreme Artist of this devilry is merely an example of what egoism and unintelligence can do to change the best things in life into the worst.

THE DAY OF SALVATION.

Accursed as is war, doubly accursed as are the men who delight in it, one cannot but rejoice that an adequate means of atonement for such things has arisen in Western and in Eastern Europe, and that we are no small part of the force that directs it. All this thing must be slain and for ever; and slain it can be. For if it is in the power and the hand of man to do such things, it is not in his uncorrupted heart. To-day for the first time we realise how in our day of extreme refinement and care for the cost of living it is possible to poison pity, sympathy, and the natural delight of man in the association of his fellows.

Nor is it conceivable that with such revelation of what war may come to mean Europe will turn to it again, like a dog to its vomit. Now, therefore, is the appointed hour, the day of salvation for the best hopes and ideas of mankind. The rescuers are not yet a united army, for the oppression encamped in our midst seems to have stilled all the finer strains of thought in Germany, which among other things has largely redirected the world's eyes to the study of the story of early Christianity, and has given Socialism a representative power greater than it has attained in any other nation.

But we believe that when this Monster is extirpated we shall see the Germany of Goethe arise again. For not one nation alone is needed to restore the broken standards of nobility and tenderness. All must come in. All must begin to live; to realise the call to a New Conception and Practice of Statesmanship. We ourselves must begin; for the remodelling of our Indian Empire dates from the hour when we bring native troops into line with British soldiers in a European war. They are comrades then; dependents no more.

THE NEW WORLD.

For my point I hope, with other observers of Indian opinion, that our trust in them will be whole-hearted, and that we shall not stop short of employing them, as "reserves," in Egypt and elsewhere, but that we shall put them to the full trial that they and native Indian opinion call for. The Empire is extraordinarily united to-day. There has never been such a "union of hearts" as this catastrophe has produced. The trouble is that our statesmanship will not be warm-hearted enough and quick enough in its mental grasp to take full advantage of this sentiment to diminish the pretty wide gap that separates the free from the less free Empire.

For this is the true hour of Liberalism. Some of our old ideas or methods of attaining ideas we may indeed have to throw into the fire. But a wider conception of duty and power will be all the better for those who live by ideas, and try and live not merely in the past or the present, but also in the future. It is by ideas as well as power that we shall smash German Imperialism; it is by ideas and not by power that we shall be up again a world in which it is possible for thought to develop and science to grow without turning horribly on itself and devouring its own children.

For let us not underrate the mischief of the hour. It is not a mere affair of horrible killing and torturing some scores of thousands of men, starving some more thousands of women. It is a matter of killing the heart and soul of man, and breeding in him the desperate, murderous timidity of his neighbour out of which this fearful tragedy has arisen.

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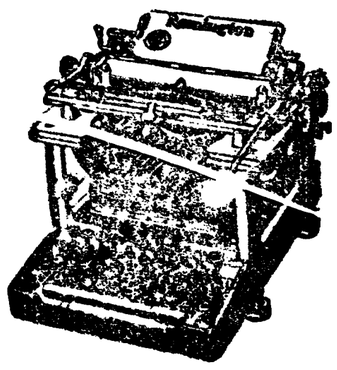

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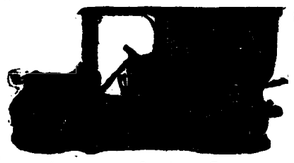

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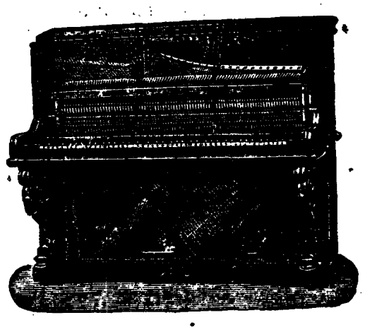

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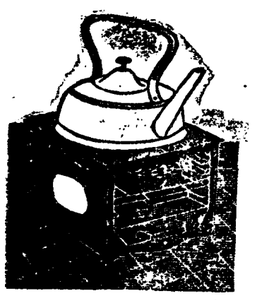

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Chester Brand 125 deg.	5	2	2	per case.
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Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4	15	2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	15	2	per case.
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4	6	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4	6	0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4	6	0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3	12	0	per 8 Imp galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-6 per case to above case oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

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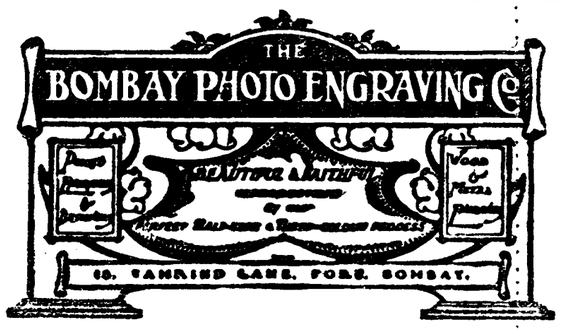

NOTICE.

MONGINI BROTHERS beg to inform their numerous customers that they have not increased their prices of Provisions and Stores, neither will they do so, unless compelled by increased cost on future shipments.

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